The Centre Reporter.

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THE WAY TO RFFORM.

For the Full Measure Both Democratic State Officials and a Democratic Legislature Should Be Chosen—But Even With an Unfriendly Legislature to Hamper Them, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of Internal Affairs Could Estop Much Waste and Many Steals.

Chairman Garman, of the Democratic state committee, has given out the following statement to show that with a machine governor and a reform legislature most of the abuses that have flourished at Harrisburg could still be continued as heretofore, and that an anti-machine governor is absolutely necessary for any important reforms:

"If the voters of Pennsylvania desire a full measure of reform they should elect not only the entire Democratic state ticket, but a Democratic legislature as well. That they will do so seems at this time more than probable, although the Republican machine will undoubtedly resort to every means to prevent it, and the assistant machine organs may try to prevent it by diverting independent Republican votes to Swallow, who has no chance of election, and by deceiving the voters with the false pretense that reform executive officials will be wholly useless for purposes of reform unless backed by a reform legislature. Some of them even go so far as to contend that a reform legislature with a machine governor would be preferable to a reform governor with a machine legislature.

"This is manifestly untrue, and if we can have only one it is far better that the executive offices be filled by the Democratic reform nominees than that a legislature composed of a majority of more or less discordant elements united upon nothing save opposition to Quayism should be elected. With a Quayite in the gubernatorial chair, Quayites presiding in the senate and a Quayite controlling that asylum for the support of political incapables known as the Department of Internal Affairs, a reform legislature could do little or nothing in the way of reform that would not in some way or other be rendered nugatory and void. The veto would await all genuine reform bills, and the scandalous methods now prevailing in the score or more of bureaus, departments and commissions by which the state is, after all, really governed, would continue for four years longer without the least chance of reforming them.

GOVERNOR'S IMPORTANT APPOINTMENTS.

"On the other hand, even the worst machine legislature would not be likely, with a reform governor in office, to attempt a repetition of the bad work of the sessions of 1895 and 1897, and should it do so, would unquestionably be checkmated and most severely rebuked. Meanwhile the governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of internal affairs and their appointees would, by their own unaided efforts and under the laws as they stand, bad as many of those laws are, effect many very material reforms in the way of shutting off extravagance and preventing steals.

"As conveying some idea of what the governor, lieutenant governor and secretary of internal affairs can do, even if they are to be hampered by the presence of an unfriendly legislature, the following facts are given. The governor appoints, among others, the secretary of the commonwealth, attorney general, adjutant general, commissioner of banking, secretary of agriculture, state librarian, superintendent of public buildings and grounds and superintendent of public printing.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN DEPARTMENTS.

"In every one of the bureaus or departments headed by these officials there has been reckless extravagance. In some there have been outrageous steals. The former secretary of the commonwealth and the attorney general's deputy were signers of the famous 'indemnity bond.' The adjutant general draws a salary increased during his term, which the constitution forbids. The banking department is one of the most expensive of all the useless appendages to our state governmental system. Its regiment of subordinates do practically nothing for their salaries, and there have been more and worse bank failures since it was lifted to its present dimensions than ever before. The state librarian pockets large incident compensation for needless work that is at least of doubtful constitutionality. In the public grounds and buildings department there has been a perfect revel of waste and swindling, and the public printing scandals are a stench in the nostrils of every Pennsylvanian, besides being a heavy and inexcusable burden upon the taxpayers. This item of expense was $387,292 in 1897. The state treasurer estimates the cost for 1898 at $669,000. During the entire term of Governor Pattison, 1883-86, the total cost under this head was $64,000 less than the treasurer's estimate for this one year, 1898. Even without a legislature to help them Messrs. Jenks, Sowden and DeLacy could and would put into operation a radical reform all along these lines.

A BROAD FIELD FOR REFORM.

"The board of public charities, the port warden's department in Philadelphia, the state fishery commission, the state live stock board, the dairy and food commissioners' work and that of the whole department of agriculture would be rigidly examined and conscientiously supervised, and many of the existing abuses discontinued. All these bureaus and departments would, as far as possible, be made of real use to the people by putting honest and intelligent men, instead of Republican machine heelers, in charge of them. The governor, lieutenant governor and secretary of internal affairs can of themselves do much and far reaching reform work, without other statutes than those already existing to help them. Mr. Sowden, the secretary of the commonwealth, the attorney general and Captain DeLacy would constitute the pardon board, and that body could no longer be manipulated to set thieving officials free and be used generally for the purposes of the machine.

"Mr. Jenks would be chairman of the new public buildings commission, and, fearlessly following its proceedings, that body would be compelled to respect the will of the people and deal honestly and economically with the people's moneys. He would occupy the same position in the board of public grounds and buildings. A like influence would be felt there, and the waste would in great part stop, as well as the vicious exploiting of state supply contracts for the purposes of the machine. He would head the soldiers' orphans' schools commission, and whatever is wrong there would be corrected.

NO NATIONAL GUARD SCANDALS.

"His adjutant general, taking his place ex-officio as a member of the state military board, could exert some power toward putting an end to the National Guard scandals, and regulating the use of the Guard in times of strike, so that it should be much less than heretofore like an instrumentality provided by the state to aid selfish corporations in keeping wages down to the lowest limit. His secretary of the commonwealth would be chairman of the sinking fund commission and a member of the board of revenue commissioners, and there would be some chance of getting at the books of the treasury.

"The mine and factory inspection departments would be wholly divorced from politics. The voice of the workingmen, for whose especial benefit and protection these departments were created, would be far more potent in the selection of men to head them. The laws on these subjects would be executed with greater care and more impartially and humanely. The board of charities would be so looked after that the officers and employes and state institutions and others receiving aid from the state would not have to play servitors to the machine in order to secure proper appropriations.

GOVERNOR COULD EFFECT MUCH.

"There is law enough, if honestly and diligently administered, to authorize a very effective cleaning day on Capitol Hill, and Messrs. Jenks, Sowden and DeLacy would take their brooms in hand promptly and sweep thoroughly. A very large part of the wrong done in the legislature is prompted by machine state employes, and those officials would be replaced under Governor Jenks by men pledged to reform, and devotion to the interests of the people and the good name of the state. We want both a Democratic legislature and Democratic state officials, but if we can have only one of these boons the latter is plainly calculated to mete out to us the largest share of relief."

THE DUTY OF INDEPENDENTS.

What a Really Independent Republican Paper Has to Say Upon the Subject and Regarding the Chances in the Gubernatorial Contest—How Independent Voters Can Make Their Votes Count For Reform.

The Pittsburg Dispatch is the leading Independent Republican paper of western Pennsylvania. It is independent in fact, and not alone by profession. It is owned and edited by men who have convictions, are not afraid or ashamed to express them, and it labors diligently and effectively for reform—within its party lines when possible; outside them when duty to the state and people demands. The following editorial article appeared in the Dispatch of Oct. 12:

The citizen who desires in this election to cast his vote for clean government, irrespective of the ordinary ties of party, will naturally ask: "How can I make my vote most effective to secure that end?" He has two candidates to choose from, Jenks and Swallow. Both men are sincere and conscientious; each stands for honest government, and either one, if elected, will faithfully do his best, according to his ability, to benefit the whole people and not corporations or political machines. How shall the voter choose between them?

The intelligent voter, carefully studying this question, will make his decision by the answers to the two following questions: First, which of these two candidates is likely to receive the largest vote, and, therefore, which is my vote most likely to help in electing; and, second, which of the two is the best equipped to serve in public affairs, and, therefore, will be most efficient in carrying out the public work of reform? Take the facts, and there is little doubt as to the answer to either question.

First. Mr. Jenks has the united Democratic vote of Pennsylvania for a nucleus. At the last election for governor, with an apathy that was overwhelming, the vote was 333,404; at the election for governor before that it was 464,230; at the national election of 1896 it was 427,125; at the national election of 1892 it was 452,264. The average of these votes is 420,000.

On the other hand, Dr. Swallow has the Prohibition vote for a nucleus. This vote in 1890 was 16,108, and in 1894 it was 23,433. Last year, when, except for Mr. Thompson's candidacy, Dr. Swallow was the candidate distinctly representing reform, he polled 120,000 votes; in the presidential election of 1896 the Prohibition ticket received 19,274 votes. If we take the average of the Prohibition vote, as in the Democratic case, it has been 45,000. The average Republican vote for the same elections has been 532,000. It will take the change of but 56,000 independent Republicans to overcome the average Republican plurality. It would require a change of 243,500 votes to bring the average Prohibition vote up to the average Republican; or if we suppose Dr. Swallow to start with his vote of last year, the change required will be 206,000. In other words, an independent Republican vote given to Jenks will be nearly four times as effective as one given to Swallow.

Second. The independent voter wants the best equipped man in office. A conscientious voter will select the one who, by training and experience, can do the best work for reform. Which of the two is it? Every one admits that George A. Jenks is a man of marked standing and high ability at the bar. He has had experience in the making of laws, in the interpretation of them and in their administration. He has served in congress; he took a leading place among the noted men who appeared in the Hayes-Tilden controversy, and efficiently discharged the duties of solicitor general of the treasury. Dr. Swallow's life has been that of a minister of the gospel, an editor of a weekly paper, and an agressive free lance candidate for state treasurer. Honorable and useful records, both of them, but can there be any doubt as to which affords the best evidence of qualification for the discharge of the duties of the governorship as the people want them discharged?

When these facts have fully impressed themselves on the public mind there should be little doubt as to where the independent vote will go. Every citizen can settle the subject by asking himself which of the two men he would employ if he had private business to be managed approaching in gravity and complicated character that which the governor of Pennsylvania must conduct for the people.

THE G. A. R. ENDORSE JAMES K. P. HALL.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE LIEUT. M. W. LUCORE POST, No 216, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC. DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

St. Marys, Pa., October 24th, 1898.

It having come to our notice that a report was in circulation that the Hon. James K. P. Hall, Democratic candidate for Congress in this district, is and has been unfriendly to the old soldiers, with the intention undoubtedly of injuring his prospects for the election, we feel that, while we do not desire to bring the organization into a political controversy, it is our duty to correct so false and erroneous an impression, and desire to say that, on the contrary he has never been asked for a donation for our benefit when he has refused to respond liberally; that he has always stood ready to assist, and has assisted many of our comrades in innumerable ways, preparing pension papers, etc., without any compensation whatever.

Further that, this Post has occupied his building for the last fifteen years without remunerating him in any manner.

If this is unfriendliness to the old soldier we wish there were more of them.

W. B. HARTMAN, M. D.
Post Commander.
L. H. GARNER, Post Adjt.

Died in Chicago.

Miss Sadie McKinney died at her home, 137 Lincoln Avenue, Chicago, Ill., of typhoid fever, Oct. 18th, 1898. Miss McKinney was born near Potters Mills, this county, Nov. 3rd, 1868, her parents being Edward C., now deceased, and Eliza McKinney. The family removed to Illinois in 1883, and have resided in Chicago since 1837. She is survived by her mother, three sisters, Mrs. Annie Sanders, Misses Laura and Nora, of Chicago, and two brothers, Charles and William Ira, of Irving, Ill. Interment was made at the latter place. The illness was of short duration and baffled the most skilfull efforts to control it.

Private Paul, of Bellefonte, Killed at Tyrone by the Cars.

Private Paul of Company B, Bellefonte, was instantly killed at Tyrone on Tuesday night about 11.30 by the eastern express, while he with his company was on the way to Philadelphia to assist in the Peace Jubilee celebration, says the Altoona Tribune.

Private Paul, with his company, was passing from the Tyrone division to the special train on the main line, when the accident occurred. In a moment of carelessness he got on the east track and was run down by the eastern express. The body was turned over to a Tyrone undertaker to be prepared for burial.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

Jesse Kaler and Mabel F. Campbell, Coburn.

Henry Summers, Benner twp., and Annie D. Sunday, Potter twp.

Robert H. Holter, Rochester, N. Y., and Bettie R. Stitzer, Howard.

Edward G. Dorman, and Ida M. Fisher, Walker twp.

James E. Ardell, Spangler, and Mary A. Bathgate, South Philipsburg.

Scatter Lime.

Every householder should scatter quantities of lime around his premises, and the city fathers should see that a disinfectant of some character is thrown in disease breeding spots in the town. Decaying vegetable matter at this season of the year is a great breeder of ailments that frequently continue several weeks. The public health demands that the possibility of ill health from this source be guarded against.

More than twenty million free samples of De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve have been distributed by the manufacturers. What better proof of their confidence in its merits do you want? It cures piles, burns, scalds, sores, in the shortest space of time; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

OFFICE HOLDERS TO BE DRIVEN HOME TO VOTE.

Republican Managers Becoming Desperate on Pennsylvania, and Assessments for Quay's Fund is being Levied.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The Republican bosses are hot after the Republican office holders in Washington, both voters and non-voters. The voters have all been given to understand that if they do not go home and vote they will be blacklisted, and to remove their last excuse, the Republican Congressional Committee is offering to furnish them with transportation when they say they are unable to pay for it themselves. But this transportation is not to be a gift. Every voter who avails himself of the Committee's offer is told that he must make a "voluntary" contribution, within a given time to the Committee, of an amount equal to the cost of his railroad ticket, or take the consequences. Boss Quay's man in sending letters to Washington to bulldoze the Pennsylvania office-holders into not only going home to vote but contributing $15 each to the campaign fund. In his letter asking for the money he says "unless a vigorous and aggressive campaign is waged, we may lose three or four districts." Unless the reports made to Ex-Representative Kerr, Secretary of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, are wrong, the Republicans will lose those Congressional Districts in Pennsylvania, regardless of what sort of a campaign they wage, and they stand to lose many districts in other states as well.

It is a little bit puzzling why the administration allows time to be wasted by the Peace Commission, at Paris, in discussing various propositions of the Spanish Commissioners concerning our paying or guaranteeing the payment of any portion of the Spanish bonds, charged against Cuba, if it be true, as has been claimed right along, that the American Commissioners had positive instructions before they left Washington, to the effect that this Government would under no circumstances either pay or guarantee the payment of one dollar of Spanish indebtedness of any kind. It seems as though even Spaniards could have been made to clearly understand that position without wasting nearly four weeks discussing it, if that really be the position of the administration.

Young "Jim" Blaine, who by grace of pull holds a captain's commission in the volunteer service, has gall, if he has nothing else. The whole country knows that he was ordered home from Manila, whither he went as a staff officer, because he was fonder of intoxicants than of duty, and the opinion has been frankly expressed by officers that he ought to be court-martialed and dishonorably dismissed from the army in the interest of discipline. That being the situation, it was thought that favoritism of the rankest kind was shown when the War Department ordered that Capt. James G. Blaine should be honorably discharged because there was "no further need for his services," and that "Jim" would jump at the chance of being let down so easily. Not he. As soon as he arrived at Washington, he succeeded in having the order of the War Department held up until he could see Mr. McKinley and try to have it withdrawn entirely. Great as Jim's pull undoubtedly is, it is doubtful whether Mr. McKinley will consent to his remaining in the army.

There is a wide gulf between the civil service commission and Perry Heath, first assistant Postmaster General. Perry issued a notice the other day to all Federal office holders that there was nothing in the Civil Service law to prevent their jumping in and whooping up things for the Republican candidates, and that administration expected them to do it, or words to that effect. The Civil Service Commission has issued a circular to the members of the seven hundred boards of examiners throughout the country, warning them against "pernicious political activity," under penalty of removal from the Boards. Inasmuch as the members of these Examining Boards are, in almost every instance, Federal office holders and that their removal from the boards would not affect their offices, the penalty is not a severe one by any means.

Mr. McKinley knows the correct thing when he sees it, even if he does not always do it. He is said to have done some very vigorous kicking about the eastern political tour that Boss Hanna has arranged for him, beginning with his appearance at the Philadelphia Peace Jubillee ceremonies, and extending to New York City, and possibly Boston. It is creditable to Mr. McKinley that he should have kicked at being used for such a purpose, but the credit he will get will drop to zero if he makes the trip after all, and it is the understanding in Washington that he will. It will show that he dare not refuse to do what Hanna directs him to do, even when he knows it is not right.

Jenks at Bellefonte.

The George A. Jenks campaigning party will be in Bellefonte on October 29. It will be their first visit to this county since the great State campaign of 1898 has opened.

The Jenks party includes, in addition to ex-Solicitor Gen. Geo. A. Jenks, ex-Congressman W. H. Sowden, of Allentown, candidate for Lieut. Gov.; Capt. Patrick DeLacy, of Scranton, candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs; Calvin M. Bower, of Bellefonte, candidate for Superior Court Judge, and Jere N. Weiler, the workingman's friend, candidate for Congressman-at-large, together with a corps of newspaper men representing the big dailies of Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Harrisburg and Scranton.

The crowds that have greeted this party wherever it has been since the opening of the campaign is clearly indicative of the revolution against the Boss and Machine in politics, aroused as the people are against treasury looters, promoters of padded pay-rolls and inflated investigating bills, they have turned out in great numbers to hear Mr. Jenks' proposition as to how best reform can be installed at Harrisburg. His frank expressions, great sincerity and undoubted honesty of purpose have won his audiences wherever he has spoken.

The Secretary of the National House of Representatives has been flooded with requests for the House record of Mr. Jenks' conduct as a member of the Forty-fourth Congress. This is a mirror, so to speak, of this remarkable man's life. The fearless leader of that Congress is the same George A. Jenks who now, in the name of reform and common honesty, asks that the machine be ousted from the State Capitol. His record as Solicitor General of the United States and as Assistant Secretary of the Interior is also attracting considerable attention. Every act contained therein, official and otherwise, indicating the noble, fearless character and integrity of the man.

His supreme conservatism and high regard for the truth have won him thousands of votes in this campaign. In spite of the fact that the paid agents of the machine have been at work seeking flaws on his record since the day of his nomination by the Altoona Convention, not a reflection has been cast upon his record, either as a citizen, a lawyer or a public official. It is remarkable of him that not once during this campaign has Mr. Jenks made a statement against the machine or the Republican party that is not either a matter of record or a fact susceptible of proof by reputable witnesses. Even his statements as to the inequality of the Republican tax laws, showing as they do, the evident unfairness of this system, remain uncontradicted by his opponents. It seems that his every word is truthful and as far beyond reproach as though it had been quoted directly from the Bible.

What he would do to wipe out the machine in the event of his election he has already said. Those who know him deem this entirely sufficient; he said: "I would use my best endeavors in the interest of the common people. I can promise nothing more than this—I shall do my best." To any one who knows Mr. Jenks, these words speak volumes. Anything further would be superfluous.

Corporal Sowden, with that famous "Use the Federal patronage for what it is worth" letter of Senator Quay, and his undeniable evidence of the sale of Federal and State offices throughout the Commonwealth, together with his bold and fearless araignment of the machine is arousing the people wherever he goes.

Mr. Sowden is a wonderful man. He is admittedly the greatest stump speaker in Pennsylvania today, perhaps in the country. It is alleged that Senator Quay has recently said of him that "He is the most dangerous man who ever took the stump against my people."

Senator Quay is also alleged to have said that the greatest mistake of his political life was the costermonger letter that he addressed to Mr. Sowden in which he called him a liar and a dog. For three days later in Senator Quay's own hand writing, Mr. Sowden proved beyond all doubt the statements he made and which called forth this abusive letter, written on the United States Senate's letter heads.

Capt. Patrick DeLacy, the hero of the Battle of the Wilderness, and a comrade of Corporal Sowden, has worked wonders by way of stirring up the old veterans who now appreciate the fact that Senator Quay has surrounded himself with a select little band of professional political soldiers, through which it is hoped to get the soldier vote in line.

Wherever the party has been, "The Boys" are in revolt against this little band of office holding soldiers, whose records as warriors are short, but whose office-holding records are long.

Jere N. Weiler, through the various bills introduced at his instance in Congress and by him in the State Legislature, in the interest of the toiler, have made him intensely popular. Several times during the Campaign, he has been carried from the meeting places on the shoulders of the workingmen, whose sensible appreciation brings them close to Mr. Weiler.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

Jenks at Bellefonte, Saturday evn'g.

Had a fine fall for farm and other outdoor work.

Mrs. Michael Burkholder's sale, on Tuesday, was largely attended.

Centre will give the Honest Government ticket, headed by Jenks, a handsome majority.

Corn husking is well under way, with crop perfectly matured; we hear no complaint about soft corn.

The grain fields have a fair appearance, though there were falls that made a better showing.

The heavy rain of last Friday, from noon to Saturday morning, raised the streams in this county up to bank full.

Patrick Martin, aged 73 years, died at Milesburg, Wednesday, 19. He had been blind for a number of years.

Huyett's cattle ranch has been considerably reduced by sales; his stock of cattle was in good condition for market.

Danny Ziegler was at Millheim, visiting his family; he informs us there is nothing new down there of a startling nature.

Two car loads of apples, or about 1200 bushels, were shipped from Salona to Peoria, Ill. The apples came from Sugar valley.

Rev. Rearick's appointments, Sunday, Oct. 30: At Centre Hall, 2 p. m.; at Spring Mills, communion, 10 a. m.; at Tusseyville, 7 p. m.

There was a good Democratic rally at Colyer's school house on Wednesday evening. Esq. Houseman was chairman of the meeting. The speakers were candidate Wetzel, G. R. Meek and Fred. Kurtz.

John Zeigler, of the east end of Marion township, is lying in a critical condition; while picking apples he fell from a tree and broke one of his ribs, the shock producing concussion of the brain.

It was some literary wag who invented the phrase, What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. But we think it was Ben Franklin who made the wise remark, It made some difference whose ox was gored.

Go to the rousing Honest Government meeting at Bellefonte, Saturday evening and hear Jenks' speech. Capt. Taylor, county chairman, is leaving nothing undone to make the meeting a grand success.

A wise man out west makes the assertion that one or two evil natured persons will do more to disturb the peace and good feeling in a community than a half dozen preachers can set to rights. Well, that hits the nail right on the head, sure.

A reader asks, What is a boomerang. Well, a boomerang is something like this: When a fellow unnecessarily meddles with other people's business affairs he sooner or later finds something going back on him.

The bulletin board in front of a Cleveland church the other Sunday contained this rather ambiguous announcement: "Evening service 7 o'clock. 'Hell is Paved With Good Intentions.' All are invited. Seats Free."

A drunken man, says Talmage, believes that every one else, except himself is drunk. And a bad man tries to make out his fellow man bad, to hide himself from being observed and palm his unclean self off as being the only saint.

Emanuel Shook, one of Spring Mills' enterprising men, while in the Reparter office the other day, informed us he contemplated to plant a peach orchard of some half dozen acres, and a quince orchard of several acres. At the progress made in the past few years in fruit culture, in this valley, we may, in course of years, be in the midst of a profitable fruit producing section paying farmers better than raising grain.

Thomas J. Shaffer writes the Reporter, from Dakota, Ill., Oct. 18: Crops, in general, good; corn husking was delayed some on acconnt of no frost until the 14 and 15 inst. Husking will be the order of the day now. Two weeks ago I took a drive over the country of 80 miles north-east from here, but found nothing like Stephenson county, where health and crops are in general, good.

A representative Methodist religious body in the West resolves to rejoice that "a wise Providence, through the incidents of war, has opened vast fields for the advancement of Protestant Christianity" in the West Indies and the Philippines. On the day this resolution was passed the dispatches told of the starting of a train of 50 carloads of beer from the same section of country consigned to the Philippines. The preachers' view the millennium in one way and the brewers in another, but both credit it to the flag—thirst in one case being the visible sign, and yearning for gospel truth in the other.

FARM AND GARDEN NEWS.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Chemical Elements of Plants—Storing Apples and Grapes—Curing a Horse—Taking Care of Corn Fodder—Profit from Keeping Cows—Etc., Etc.

CHEMICAL ELEMENTS OF PLANTS.

Ten chemical elements are found to be essential to the growth of agricultural plants. These are carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, sulphur, magnesium and iron. To this list chlorine and sodium, the constituents of common salt, are added by some authors. Manures and fertilizers are used for the purpose of conveying to the soil the three elements, nitrogen, phosphorus and potash, in available and convenient form, experience having demonstrated that practically all soils contain an obundant supply of the other minerals required for plant growth.

STORING APPLES AND GRAPES.

If apples are kept in the cellar they should be placed in the coolest and most airy part. It is best to keep them in a shed or garret until there is danger of freezing, and then put in the cellar. To keep well, apples should be kept in receptacles as air tight as possible. The barrel should never be left uncovered. Open the barrel and take out a sufficient quantity to last a few days and then nail the cover on again.

It is hard to keep grapes in a good condition until Christmas, yet it can be done. Use a keg, jar, or any receptacle that is clean, dry and tight. Put a clean layer of sawdust about three inches in the bottom and then a layer of grapes. Pick off all the imperfect ones and do not let the bunches touch each other. The grapes should be perfectly dry. Sprinkle sawdust all over and through them and a thick layer on top; then another layer of grapes, and so until the receptacle is full. When full nail on a tight cover and keep in a dry, cool place.—New England Homestead.

CURING A HORSE.

A writer in the Horse Review learned from a successful driver something about curing a horse of pulling on the bit. The driver did not think an aged horse could be cured of the habit, but with a young, good headed horse it was always possible to overcome it. He said: "It takes two to make a pulling match; the horse will not pull his driver if his driver does not pull him. When I get hold of a colt that has learned to pull I first have his mouth examined by a competent veterinary dentist; then I rig him out with a nicely fitting harness and bridle that does not pinch him or hurt him anywhere, and use a snaffle bit of the proper length. I give him his head to start away with, and if he reaches for the bit and doesn't feel it, and then starts off fast, as most of them will, I pull him up instantly, turn him around and start him over again with an easy rein. Every time I stop him and turn him around he will go a little further without asking for the bit than he did the time before, and after a few lessons he generally finds out what I want."

TAKING CARE OF CORN FODDER.

Another season of shredding has emphasized the value of shredded corn fodder as stock food, but it has also been demonstrated that the process is quite expensive, and the machines do not have sufficient capacity for rapid work. Manufacturers must rise to the occasion if they expect their machines to sell widely. Under present conditions the cost of husking the corn and shredding the fodder is greater than it ought to be, often amounting to more than the farmer can get out of it as stock feed. This will keep many from attempting to shred.

The matter of storing shredded fodder is better understood, and now there is not much loss from molding, as was the case when the method of keeping fodder was first attempted. The precaution is simply to let the fodder and the stalks become thoroughly dried in the field before running through the machine. If it can be run into the barn and placed in the mow with little or no tramping, so much the better, for where compacted by being stepped upon, moisture is apt to collect. It can be safely stacked under a shed or even on the open ground, if the work is well done, and the top of the stack covered with layers of straw. Observe the same precautions as in stacking hay, keeping the middle full and solid, and raking off the loose material from the outside of the stack. Stack as near the feeding place as possible, so that it can be fed out with the minimum amount of labor.

If it seems practicable to shred, by all means store the fodder in a barn, shed, or stack as soon as well cured in the field. It will not have to be as dry as for shredding, for close compacting is not possible with whole stalks. The loading and unloading is rather heavy work, but by the use of derricks in the field and at the stack this is greatly lightened and is not so formidable as it might appear. By putting the fodder into the barn or stack in sections it can be easily taken out when wanted for use.

The old practice of allowing the shocks to remain in the field until needed will still be followed by many in spite of the fact that much of the best material is washed out of the outer parts of the shock. This amounts to a considerable percentage, particularly if the shocks are small and the weather rainy. Better store the corn fodder in some way if at all possible. —American Agriculturist.

PROFIT FROM KEEPING COWS.

It has been hard work for farmers who have relied on the dairy to figure a profit on cows at the low prices they have been obliged to accept for milk and other dairy products. To many it seemed as if they were only getting market value for the feed given to their cows, and doing a good deal of extra work to get even as much as this. Yet even thus the dairy has probably paid as well as anything else. If the products of the farm had all or even the larger part of them been sold, there must have been such depreciation of soil fertility as to make the farm less valuable every year. On the other hand, by keeping cows, and using all the manure they make, adding some mineral fertilizers which will restore what the milk sold has taken from the soil, the farm may be kept growing richer all the time. Where cows are largely kept, much corn and clover will be grown, and this means a greater amount of barnyard manure, besides the fertilizing effects from clover roots in the soil, both while growing and in their decay

But the best opportunity for making money by keeping cows will be missed unless by purchase of improved animals, and by grading up with crosses from the best dairy stock the herd is constantly improved. This will very quickly begin to pay in the increased value of the herd. It will pay still better when the heifer calves become cows and increase the butter and milk yield. Year by year the farmer may not seem to be making any money. It will take all he earns to pay the running expenses of the farm. But if the productiveness is all the time increasing, and above all, if the farm stock is doubling or quadrupling in value, it will be found that the farmer's capital has increased in the best possible way to enable him to spend his later years in the comfort that a life of hard work ought always to earn.

By always grading up and breeding to the best stock in his line that he can find, it is possible to double the value of a herd of cows in eight or ten years. By this time, also, the increased product of these better bred cows will enable the farmer to make other needed improvements on the farm as well as to buy more or less grain to feed them. In this way a much greater variety of feed can be profitably given, and the value of the manure pile be correspondingly increased. No one who keeps a dairy should be satisfied until he has been able to grow cows on the farm that will give him a profit, even if all the feed for them were purchased at market rates. Then the farmer will still grow, probably, as much corn and clover as he ever did, for these are not exhaustive crops. What he will buy will be wheat bran and middlings, linseed and cotton seed meal, and when they are cheap enough, some oats also. All of these make the manure pile rich, and when the farmer has cows that will warrant buying these feeds for them, he will no longer need to purchase commercial fertilizers, that were necessary while he relied wholly on his own farm to supply feed for his cows, and yet was always selling milk or its products The making of butter, however, takes nothing from the land if the skim milk is fed out to stock on the farm, and the manure from it is saved.—American Cultivator.

A Support for Staging.

So many accidents have occurred from the fall of staging that many devices looking to safety in its construction cannot fail to be of interest to many persons. A clamp, holding the cross section and the upright firmly together, is an invention of great value. The construction of the clamp is such that, the greater the weight of the cross section, the more firmly the teeth of the clamp presses into the upright. They are anchored by pressure from the opposite direction and a sharp blow from a small hammer releases the clamp when the crosspiece is removed. This devise has its advantages from different points of view. Continual nailing breaks the grain of the wood, and the breaking apart almost invariably splits off some portion of the timber, so after a time it is worthless unless the broken ends are cut away and whole wood furnished. By this invention there is merely the pressure of teeth into the surface of the wood, which operation may be repeated indefinitely with very little damage to the fibre. There is not only a support for its end, but a holder for the cross pieces. A man may carry, strung on a stick on his shoulder, the necessary clamps to put up an ordinary staging, and neither hammer or nails are required in any portion of it.

Spain's Soldiers in Manila.

Spanish soldiers are small, sickly and devoid of pluck. They were glad to surrender. They had received no pay for months, were starved in the trenches, and were told that Americans would give them no quarter. Spanish business men are not adverse to a change. They have had innumerable troubles. Only the government officials are bitter, but they conceal their hatred under a mask of friendship.—Chicago Tribune.

A correspondent of the Keystone Philadelphia, suggests that retailers should adopt trade-marks and use them on stationery and stock and in advertisements.

ALPINE ACCIDENTS.

SENSATIONAL FATALITIES WHICH ATTENDED A FASCINATING PASTIME.

The Fate of Some Who Never Returned to Tell the Story of Their Perilous Sport With Glacier, Peak and Pass.

The Alps are once more the theatre of those sensational fatalities which have from time immemorial been associated with the dangerous but fascinating pastime, or exercise, or whatever you choose to call it, of Alpine climbing. Within a few weeks, announces the New York Sun, five persons have lost their lives as a sacrifice to this diversion, and England and the Continent are appropriately shocked. Within the last month Dr. John Hopkinson, one of the most distinguished of England's men of science, President of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, and a fellow of the Royal Society, together with his son and two daughters, was killed while ascending the Petite Dent de Veisivi, a peak of 10,463 feet in the Val d'Herens, one of the side valleys running up from the central valley of the Rhone, and a few weeks later Prof. Masse, a well known surgeon of Berlin, met his death while climbing Piz Palu, a peak of 12,000 feet.

The death of Dr. Hopkinson and his son and daughters were particularly distressing. He was considered a good Alpine climber and was a member of the old Alpine Club, and his son, a youth of 23, had had some experience. The two daughters, of 19 and 18, it is manifest, had practically no experience in the Alps. The father had climbed this particular peak before, and no doubt the sense of supremacy over the hazards of Alpine climbing impelled him to undertake this task with his family, but without the aid of a guide. Leaving behind this altogether indispensable assistant Dr. Hopkinson made himself directly responsible for the lives of his party of four. No one survived to tell how that dreadful accident happened which plunged these four to a death as cruel as ingenuity could devise. It might have been a fatal slip of the younger daughter that set in motion the awful machinery for the catastrophe. It might have been a misstep of the father, just as the clumsy accident of Mr. Hadow in 1865 was responsible for the death of himself, Lord Francis Douglas, Mr. Hudson and a guide on the Matterhorn. The exact cause of the Hopkinson tragedy will probably never be known, but it will remain as one of the most sensational of the fatalities associated with the Alps, even though the peak which they attempted to surmount is not regarded as a particularly dangerous one.

The accident by which Prof. Masse lost his life was different in is nature and consequences. He was known as a skilful climber, and in this ascent was accompanied by another physician, a celebrated guide and a Tyrolean. How the accident occurred is shown in this description: "In crossing a crevasse the ice by which it was bridged gave way, with the result that Prof. Masse fell down perpendicularly into it, dragging the guide after him, while Dr. Borchard was suspended on the brink, and the Tyrolean had to support the weight of the entire party. Eventually the guide, who was at the end of the rope, having discovered that the bottom of the crevasse was not far off, cut himself loose and scrambled out with the help of his ice axe. But when he came to the rescue of Prof. Masse, it was found that the latter's death had been caused by the rope, which he had himself insisted on being tied under his shoulders. The consequence was that when the rope was pulled taut the professor's circulation was suspended. But how an eminent surgeon could have made such a blunder almost passes one's comprehension." In this tragic incident the guide escaped practically uninjured, while the surgeon for whose relief he had performed so brave an act was the victim of the passion for Alpine climbing. It is not the first time that guides have cut the rope in order to save the party intrusted to their care and experience. That is one of the accompaniments of this perilous sport. It is one of the elements of danger and one of the exhibitions to be expected when such great risks are taken.

No one is rash enough to expect that these accidents, occurring within a single month, will have the slightest deterrent effect. The sport of Alpine climbing will go on, as it has gone on for so many years. The Alpine club will still continue to do business on the same old peaks, and in the same old crevasses. Some will return to tell the story of their adventures against the obstacles of glacier, peak and pass. Others will never return. They will remain in their Alpine homes, a human sacrifice, and the mystery of their deaths will forever be a mystery. Those who climb Alpine peaks speak in the language of enthusiasm of the joy, the exhilaration, the excitement and the risks of their journeys. Their language is the language of contempt for those who know nothing of the glory of scaling crags and crawling over crevasses and the language of envy toward those who have surmounted some peak as yet unclimbed by their feet and untouched by their alpenstock. These superior beings look with an unholy scorn upon the inferior person who finds some diversion in golf, or who meets with plenty of excitement in football, or who is even enthralled with the leisurely progression of a cricket game. It is well, perhaps, that all men and some women do not think alike on the subject of sports, else this would be a weary world of monotony. Nevertheless, one cannot but wonder at the spirit of adventure which impels a man to engage in this most perilous of undertakings. Sport would mean nothing unless it involved an element of danger, and no doubt civilization of the hardy sort would languish if the innoxious occupation of propelling a croquet ball over an inoffensive lawn were to displace all other forms of athletic entertainment. Most men, however, will rejoice that the Alps are so far away that the temptation of risking life on them may well be regarded as remote.

MAN'S INTRINSIC VALUATION.

His Physical Personality Ranges from $6,665 to Over $333,333.

The more money a man can produce each year the more valuable, of course, is his body to him. The less money a man can produce the less valuable is his body. The railroad president's body is worth a vast fortune. On the other extreme, the body of a tramp, a criminal, a lunatic or a beggar is worth literally less than nothing.

The poor laborer who is prone to imagine himself of very little use in the world and his body of little benefit to anyone will be surprised to know that he is in the possession of a handsome legacy, from which, by the proper exercise of his hands, he draws a yearly interest.

For instance, take the case of the ordinary "farm hand." He is found all over the United States. He is a Swede in the Northwest, a native in the South and possibly an Irishman or a German in the East. He gets, say, an average wage amounting to $200 a year. How much do you suppose that man's body is worth to him? Just about 6,665. For his $200 a year is to him in the nature of an investment at an annual interest rate of 3 per cent. Tell him he's worth $6,665 and he won't believe you. But he'll go on drawing his yearly interest just the same.

Then there is the carpenter. He's a valuable bit of dust, this workman. So is the painter. So is the mason. So is every other skilled mechanic. Some will earn more money than others, but a true average will be about $500 a year. The body of that carpenter, mason or painter is worth $16,666. Seems queer, doesn't it? A good many of them would doubtless like to realize their entire principal at once.

Look at the $15-a-week young man, the clerk in the lawyer's office, the beau of the ribbon counter or the starting stenographer. He has to count his pennies to pay his board and keep himself looking neat, with an occasional flyer at the theatre or on an excursion. Do you suppose he would be so careful if he know that he was worth $26,000? Well, hardly. Yet that is just the sum his labor figures out as a 3 per cent. investment proposition.

Then, when he gets a raise and draws $25 in his envelope every Saturday he may ascertain by mathematical reasoning that his body is worth $43,333. Pretty good for a clerk, eh?

Of course, the professional men are worth big money. The civil engineer who draws a salary of $1,800 a year may reckon that he is worth $60,000. The physician whose practice brings him in $2,500 every twelve months has a principal of $83,333 to brag of. The pastor of one of our city churches, a minister whose income may be $4,000 a year, is worth $133,333. The lawyers, the gentlemen who get all the fame, position and money, when they command an income of $10,000 a year are worth on the whole $333,333. President McKinley is worth the comfortable sum of $1,666,666.

Dog Commits Suicide.

A dog belonging to Marcus Vanderpool of Lisle, N. Y., made a successful attempt at suicide recently. Assistant Chief of Police Ables of Binghamton with several residents were standing on the creek bridge when the dog, a large collie, ran down the bank and into the water. It was first thought he was playing, and as the water is not over four inches deep at this place, no attention was paid to him. He was seen to lie down on his side and thrust his nose under the water, where he held it. Finally his peculiar movements attracted the attention of the spectators, and they descended the bank to find that the animal had drowned himself. The dog lay with his head under the water that did not cover his body. Before the spectators reached the spot he was seen to raise his head and thrust it into the water again.

The reason for his act is not known. He was in his usual cheerful spirits when last seen about the farm, but all the spectators agree it was a deliberate suicide.—New York Sun.

General Wheeler's Remark.

One of the brightest things said about the pro-Cuban war, or any other war, was dropped by "Fighting Joe" Wheeler the other day at the Windsor Hotel reception to Mrs. Grant: "The strength of American arms in war comes solely from the soldiers' memory of the women they have left behind." The old soldier is as gallant as he is brave. He has a happy faculty of saying the right thing at the right time, and of doing it.—New York Press.

Prices During Siege of Manila.

The blockade and siege sent prices skyward in Manila. Hotel rates rose from $3 to $7 (Mexican) a day, beer from 10 to 30 cents a glass, flour from $2 to $20 for fifty pounds. Meat could not be obtained at any price.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

New Zealand has a law which provides an annual pension of $456 for every honest needy person who has reached the age of sixty-five and has lived twenty years in the colony.

This season's onion crop is put by the American Agriculturist at 3,100,000 bushels, an extraordinarily good showing for one of the most reviled of vegetables.

In Venezuela people are going in for the yucca plant. Coffee is too low to be largely remunerative. Three acres of yucca will produce 20,000 pounds of tapioca. Land which is yucca planted will return from six to seven times as much money as coffee.

Ambassador Hitchcock corrects a prevalent American idea that foreigners are not granted patents in Russia. He says they have the same rights as Russians, and more than seventy-five per cent. of the patents granted in Russia are granted to foreigners. Of these many are Americans.

Pittsburg, (Penn.) women has a "Society for the Promotion and Amelioration of Cats." They actually attempt education of the felines, and the president of the society says: "We feel assured that under our process of culture many hidden and unsuspected good qualities in the nature of the cat will be brought to the surface."

There has been a noticeable increase of the foot and mouth disease among the cattle herds in Switzerland. Horse breeding and sheep raising have declined. Bee culture has increased. There are 275,000 hives in Switzerland. The people are eating much less beef, mutton and goat's flesh, and are becoming a nation of swine devourers. In thirty years the importation of hogs into Switzerland has increased 185 per cent.

It is computed that about two hundred thousand pedestrians and twenty thousand vehicles cross London bridge every day. Each leaves behind a little shoe leather or a little iron—just a trifle. But when litter and dust are added to these minute losses the whole fills between three and four carts. The most surprising fact of all however, is that the incessant traffic across the bridge reduces to powder about twenty-five cubic yards of granite every year.

Thomas Foster, an authority on such matters, writes to the Philadelphia Public Ledger in protest against the Chickamauga Creek being referred to as "the river of death," as if that was the meaning of the Indian name. He says the Indian word Chicamaugee means a boiling pot, and was the name given the place because of a whirlpool that once existed where the Chickamauga Creek emptied into the Tennessee river. The rocks which caused the whirlpool were removed by the government some years ago.

A woman's club in one of the smaller New England cities brings itself quickly and practically in touch with the public schools by offering a prize to the pupils of the high school for the best essay upon a given subject. For the first prize competition for the past three years the topic was the colonial history of this particular state and the interest taken in the contest proved its popularity. The same club has on one afternoon of the season a teacher's day, to which all the teachers of the schools are invited, a special social entertainment being provided for them. The idea is to establish friendliness between the schools, both among the pupils and teachers.

Elections in Guatemala are decided, it appears, by majorities so large as to render unnecessary any subsequent electoral contest. In order to dispose of contests more expeditiously, there are now in Washington three committees on elections in the House of Representatives. But one committee, probably, would suffice in Guatemala, where, at the last election for President of the republic, the vote was cast in the proportion of 700 for one candidate to 1 for the other. The term of the President of Guatemala is nominally six years, and he is not eligible for a second term, but when Guatemala gets a good President it is the custom to prolong his term, and a term thus prolonged is thus indefinite, and ends usually when the President dies.

Dr. Thompas F. Rumbold, in a paper on this subject, attributes the nervous prostration commonly attributed to "overwork" to chronic nasal inflammation, the most potent and frequent factor in the production of which he asserts to be the result of excesses of alcohol, tobacco and "colds" induced thereby. These practices, he says, increase the congestion of the nasal mucous membrane, producing a tendency to "colds," causing vascular paresis, which, commencing at the periphery, gradually travels to the brain vascular system, and the author holds that this disturbance of the cerebral circulation is the real reason of the irritability of temper, inability to hold the mind continuously on a definite subject, sleeplessness, forgetfulness, desire for change and excitement, accompanied by physical exhaustion and loss of ambition, which are commonly attributed by the physician to be continuous application of the mind to business and professional duties.

There is probably no game which offers so many opportunities for cheating as golf. The opposing players are usually far apart and unable to watch each other, and there are many refinements in the rules, violations of which can only be detected by closely observing the player. A golfer separated by even no more than twenty-five yards from his opponent, could hardly, for instance, detect the latter if, in violation of the rules, he "heeled" his club in a "hazard." The opportunities for tricky playing being so great in this game it is all the more gratifying that so little is heard of golfers yielding to the temptation to take unfair advantage of each other. It is a game played "on honor," and honor is so generally observed in playing golf that is has come to be called "the gentleman's game." Indeed, golf players, as a body, follow the rules and etiquette of the game so strictly that had there been a golfer in the charge of San Juan he would doubtless have shouted "Fore!" before firing.

War gave an impetus to shipbuilding and the best of it is that the impetus has lasted though the war is over, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. During April, May and June shipbuilding was double what it was in the same months of 1897. During July, August and September it was triple. War withdrew vessels from merchant use to be auxiliary cruisers, and new ships were laid down to take their places, and as many of them will be needed permanently by the Government the new ships will not be at all an over-production. Receipts from the tonnage tax show that commerce did not fall off at all during the war, a very interesting fact. Probably there was never a naval war before during which the ocean commerce, both in our own and in foreign bottoms, actually increased during the war. Now the extension of our navigation laws to Hawaii, Porto Rico and other islands will create a new and increasing demand for American tonnage. When American ships have the monopoly of American trade with the islands they will pick up incidentally a volume of other trade, and double activity in our shipyards will follow. It is a good thing to see this noble industry advance.

A measure has just been adopted by the Austrian and Hungarian Ministers of Education which is highly significant of the delicate relations between the two halves of the empire. Hitherto the medical diplomas acquired in one half of the monarchy entitled the holder to practice in the other. It has now been decided that from the first of next January Austrian diplomas in Hungary and Hungarian diplomas in Austria shall be placed on the same footing as those of foreign states. There are to be certain exceptions to this rule, in the case of practitioners in districts lying on the frontier. This measure is greeted by the Hungarian press as one of high importance in completing the emancipation of Hungary from a state of practical subservience to Austria in medical matters. The practical result of the original arrangement was that while thousands of Austrian doctors practiced in the other half of the monarchy, Hungary occupied the position of an Austrian province. It is also worthy of note that the Hungarian government recently decided to yield to the urgent representations made by the Opposition in the Chamber of Deputies in favor of the removal of the Austrian eagle from its place by the side of the national arms on the walls of the Hungarian Ministry in Vienna. The obnoxious bird was taken down during the recent negotiations between the two governments.

Is Laughter Dangerous.

If physicians keep on making medical discoveries life after awhile will not be worth the living. People will spend so much of their time in finding out what not to do if they desire to remain on this mundane sphere that they will prefer to get out and take the chances somewhere else.

The latest nonsense, or at least it seems nonsense to a non-medical mind, is perpetrated by a writer in the "British Medical Journal," who says that laughter in itself cannot very well kill, but it may do harm. Hysterical girls and boys with kindred nervous affections are often given to immoderate laughter, which tends to increase nervous exhaustion. Dr. Feilchenfeld relates a case in which a little girl suffered from very definite cardiac symptoms after immoderate laughter. The patient was thirteen years old, and had previously been free from any sign of heart disease. After laughing on and off for nearly an hour with some companions she suddenly felt stabbing pains in the chest, and was seized with fits of coughing, followed by cardiac dyspnoea, very well marked. Feilchenfeld believes that the cardiac disease directly resulted from immoderate laughing."

Looked at from an every-day standpoint most people will still believe that it is better to laugh and die than not to laugh and live. Heretofore the world has thought that laughter lengthened life, and most people, in spite of Dr. Feilchenfeld, will continue to think so.

Cristobal Colon's Cat.

A prisoner of war, who positively refused to be interviewed, was seen at the office of the United States Express Company recently en route to the United States Supply Station, St. Joseph's, Mich., where he will be put in custody of Lloyd Clark, a relative of Captain Clark, of the Oregon. The following notice was found pasted on the prisoner's personal effects:

"To Good Americans—Treat me kindly and give me food, for I am a prisoner of war from the Cristobal Colon, being forwarded to my captors, the crew of the Oregon, to the gallant commander, Capt. Clark, whose brave efforts forced the Colon to surrender July 3, 1898." The prisoner's name was Mr. Thomas Cat. He was a handsome specimen, having a silver gray coat, with tiger stripes, and showed no effects of having passed through the horrors of war, although very much incommunicado.—New York Sun.

Eczema

Painful Itching, Burning, Smarting and Swelling—Hood's Cures.

"My little boy was severely afflicted with eczema, and we gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla which cured him. We always keep Hood's Sarsaparilla on hand, and I have found it very beneficial for palpitation of the heart. My mother has taken it for rheumatism and it has helped her." Mrs. Viana Franklin, E. Otto, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

GOWNS FOR KLONDIKE BELLES

Sells Silks, Filmy Laces and Lingerie at Fabulous Prices.

A solid little fortune with shimmering silks, filmy laces and dainty lingerie for its basis, the result of thirty days spent in Dawson last summer, is the modest boast of Mrs. Nellie Humphrey, a pretty, black-eyed young woman who has been in Seattle preparing for another trip into the metropolis of the far north.

It was the quick wit, business sagacity, and, last but not least, the pluck of Mrs. Humphrey that enabled the fair sex of Dawson to revel again after months of deprivation in the frills and fancies of dress so dear to the feminine heart. That masculine pocketbooks were quick to open in response to such demands was evidenced by the way in which Mrs. Humphrey's stock in trade disappeared. It melted away as did the snows in the arctic sunshine. Mrs. Humphrey says she is really ashamed to tell what her goods brought her—that it would be ridiculous. But it is a fact that her entire capital risked on the one lucky venture did not exceed $2,000. She sailed from Seattle last Wednesday with a far larger stock of the finest goods of the kind mentioned. Her faith in the gold fields is evidenced by the fact that she says she will stay in Dawson but four months, and intends to bring back to Seattle just $65,000. Dawson's belles simply went crazy over Mrs. Humphrey's stock, and asked the price of nothing. Here is the way the latter tells about it: "The prices I got for some of my goods were simply shameful; so exorbitant that I can't bear to tell of them. But what else could you expect when flatirons were selling for $65 a pair, brooms for $16 each, and moose-steak cut as thin as a bridal veil for $2 an invisible pound? I was almost forced to sell the very clothes off my back. One old habit I had almost worn out sold for $200. Several hats brought as high as $125 each. Ladies' shoes I sold for $50 a pair."—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Closely Related.

The Spectator tells a story to show how elastic are Irish ideas of relationship: "Do you know Pat Meehan?" a peasant was asked. "Of course I do," was the answer. "Why, he's a near relation of mine. He wance proposed for my sister Kate."

OPEN LETTERS FROM

Jennie E. Green and Mrs. Harry Hardy.

JENNIE E. GREEN, Denmark, Iowa, writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

"I had been sick at my monthly periods for seven years, and tried almost everything I ever heard of, but without any benefit. Was troubled with backache, headache, pains in the shoulders and dizziness. Through my mother I was induced to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it has done me so much good. I am now sound and well."

Mrs. HARRY HARDY, Riverside, Iowa, writes to Mrs. Pinkham the story of her struggle with serious ovarian trouble, and the benefit she received from the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. This is her letter:

"How thankful I am that I took your medicine. I was troubled for two years with inflammation of the womb and ovaries, womb was also very low. I was in constant misery. I had heart trouble, was short of breath and could not walk five blocks to save my life. Suffered very much with my back, had headache all the time, was nervous, menstruations were irregular and painful, had a bad discharge and was troubled with bloating. I was a perfect wreck. Had doctored and taken local treatments, but still was no better. I was advised by one of my neighbors to write to you. I have now finished the second bottle of Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and am better in every way. I am able to do all my own work and can walk nearly a mile without fatigue; something I had not been able to do for over two years. Your medicine has done me more good than all the doctors."

BAD BREATH

"I have been using CASCARETS and as a mild and effective laxative they are simply wonderful. My daughter and I were bothered with sick stomach and our breath was very bad. After taking a few doses of Cascarets we have improved wonderfully. They are a great help in the family."
WILHELMINA HAGEL.
1137 Rittenhouse St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 315

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

Subject: "The Grandmothers"—The Influence of Heredity—A Rich Legacy Left Us by a Glorious Race of Godly Women—Value of Their Example.

TEXT: "The unfeigned faith that is in thee, which dwelt first in thy grandmother Lois."—II Tim. i., 5.

In this pastoral letter which Paul, the old minister, is writing to Timothy, the young minister, the family record is brought out. Paul practically says: "Timothy, what a good grandmother you had! You ought to be better than most folks, because not only was your mother good, but your grandmother was good also. Two preceding generations of piety ought to give you a mighty push in the right direction." The fact was that Timothy needed encouragement. He was in poor health, having a weak stomach, and was a dyspeptic, and Paul prescribed for him a tonic, "a little wine for thy stomach's sake"—not much wine; but a little wine and only as a medicine. And if the wine then had been as much adulterated with logwood and strychnine as our modern wines, he would not have prescribed any.

But Timothy, not strong physically, is encouraged spiritually by the recital of grandmotherly excellence, Paul hinting to him, as I hint this day to you, that God sometimes gathers up as in a reservoir, away back of the active generations of today, a godly influence, and then in response to prayer lets down the power upon children and grandchildren and great-grandchildren. The world is woefully in want of a table of statistics in regard to what is the protractedness and immensity of influence of one good woman in the church and world. We have accounts of how much evil has been wrought by a woman who lived nearly a hundred years ago, and of how many criminals her descendants furnished for the penitentiary and the gallows, and how many hundreds of thousands of dollars they cost our country in their arraignment and prison support, as well as in the property they burglarized and destroyed. But will not some one come out with brain comprehensive enough, and heart warm enough, and pen keen enough to give us the facts in regard to some good woman of a hundred years ago, and let us know how many Christian men and women and reformers and useful people have been found among her descendants, and how many asylums and colleges and churches they built, and how many millions of dollars they contributed for humanitarian and Christian purposes?

The good women whose tombstones were planted in the eighteenth century are more alive for good in the nineteenth century than they were before, as the good women of the nineteenth century will be more alive for good in the twentieth century than now. Mark you, I have no idea that the grandmothers were any better than their granddaughters. You cannot get very old people to talk much about how things were when they were boys and girls. They have a reticence and a non committalism which makes me think that they feel themselves to be the custodians of the reputation of their early comrades. While our dear old folks are rehearsing the follies of the present, if we put them on witness-stand and cross-examine them as to how things were seventy years ago the silence becomes oppressive.

The celebrated Frenchmen, Volney, visited this country in 1796, and he says of woman's diet in those times: "If a premium was offered for a regimen most destructive to health, none could be devised more efficacious for these ends than that in use among these people." That eclipses our lobster salad at midnight. Everybody talks about the dissipation of modern society and how womanly health goes down under it, but it was worse a hundred years ago, for the chaplain of a French regiment in our Revolutionary War wrote in 1782, in his "Book of American Women," saying: "They are tall and well-proportioned, their features are generally regular, their complexions are generally fair and without color. At twenty years of age the women have no longer the freshness of youth. At thirty or forty they are decrepit." In 1812 a foreign consul wrote a book entitled, "A Sketch of the United States at the Commencement of the Present Century," and he says of the women of those times: "At the age of thirty all their charms have disappeared." One glance at the portraits of the women a hundred years ago and their style of dress makes us wonder how they ever got their breath. All this makes me think that the express rail train is no more an improvement on the old canal boat, or the telegraph no more an improvement on the old-time saddle-bags, than the women of our day are an improvement on the women of the last century.

But still, notwithstanding that those times were so much worse than ours, there was a glorious race of godly women, seventy and a hundred years ago, who held the world back from sin and lifted it toward virtue, and without their exalted and sanctified influence before this the last good influence would have perished from the earth. Indeed, all over this land there are seated to-day—not so much in churches, for many of them are too feeble to come—a great many aged grandmothers. They sometimes feel that the world has gone past them, and they have an idea that they are of little account. Their head sometimes gets aching from the racket of the grandchildren down-stairs or in the next room. They steady themselves by the banisters as they go up and down. When they get a cold it hangs on them longer than it used to. They cannot bear to have the grandchildren punished even when they deserve it, and have so relaxed their ideas of family discipline that they would spoil all the youngsters of the household by too great leniency. These old folks are the resort when great troubles come, and there is a calming and soothing power in the touch of an aged hand that is almost supernatural. They feel they are almost through with the journey of life and read the old Book more than they used to, hardly knowing which most they enjoy, the Old Testament or the New, and often stop and dwell tearfully over the family record half-way between. We hail them to-day, whether in the house of God or at the homestead. Blessed is that household that has in it a grandmother Lois. Where she is, angels are hovering round.

Is it not time that you and I do two things—swing open a picture-gallery of the wrinkled faces and stooped shoulders of the past, and call down from their heavenly thrones the godly grandmothers to give them our thanks, and then to persuade the mothers of to-day that they are living for all time, and that against the sides of every cradle in which a child is rocked beat the two eternities?

Here we have an untried, undiscussed and unexplored subject. You often hear about your influence upon your own children; I am not talking about that. What about your influence on the twentieth century, upon the thirtieth century, upon the fortieth century, upon the year two thousand; upon the year four thousand, if the world lasts so long? The world stood four thousand years before Christ came; it is not unreasonable to suppose that it may stand four thousand years after His arrival. Four thousand years the world swung off in sin, four thousand years it may be swinging back into righteousness. By the ordinary rate of multiplication of the world's population in a century, your descendants will be over three hundred, and by two centuries over fifty thousand, and upon every one of them, you, the mother of to-day, will have an influence for good or evil. And if in four centuries your descendants shall have with their names filled a scroll of hundreds of thousands, will some angel from heaven, to whom is given the capacity to calculate the number of the stars of heaven and the sands of the seashore, step down and tell us how many descendants you will have in the four thousandth year of the world's possible continuance? Do not let the grandmothers any longer think that they are retired, and sit clear back out of sight from the world, feeling that they have no relation to it. The mothers of the last century are to-day in the person of their descendants, in the Senates, the Parliaments, the palaces, the pulpits, the banking houses, the professional chairs, the prisons, the almshouses, the company of midnight brigands, the cellars, the ditches of this century. You have been thinking about the importance of having the right influence upon one nursery. You have been thinking of the importance of getting those two little feet on the right path. You have been thinking of your child's destiny for the next eighty years, if it should pass on to be an octogenarian. That is well, but my subject sweeps a thousand years, a million years, a quadrillion of years. I cannot stop at one cradle, I am looking at the cradles that reach all around the world and across all time. I am not talking of mother Eunice. I am talking of grandmother Lois.

Good or bad influence may skip one generation or two generations, but it will be sure to land in the third or fourth generation, just as the Ten Commandments, speaking of the visitation of God on families, says nothing about the second generation, but entirely skips the seconds, and speaks of the third and fourth generation: "Visiting the iniquities of the fathers upon the third and fourth generation of them that hate me." Parental influence, right and wrong, may jump over a generation, but it will come down further on as sure as you sit there and I stand here. This explains what we often see—some man or woman distinguished for benevolence when the father and mother were distinguished for penuriousness, or you see some young man or woman with a bad father and a hard mother come out gloriously for Christ, and make the Church sob and shout and sing under their exhortations. We stand in corners of the vestry and whisper over the matter, and say, "How is this, such great piety in sons and daughters of such parental worldliness and sin?" I will explain it to you if you will fetch me the old family Bible containing the full record. Let some septuagenarian look with me clear upon the page of births and marriages, and tell me who that woman was with the old fashioned name of Jemima or Betsy or Mehitabel. Ah, there she is, the old grandmother, or great-grandmother, who had enough religion to saturate a century.

There she is, the dear old soul, Grandmother Lois. In beautiful Greenwood Cemetery there is the resting place of George W. Bethune, once a minister of Brooklyn Heights, his name never spoken among intelligent Americans without suggesting two things—eloquence and evangelism. In the same tomb sleeps his grandmother, Isabella Graham, who was the chief inspiration of his ministry. You are not surprised at the poetry and pathos and pulpit power of the grandson when you read of the faith and devotion of his wonderful ancestress. When you read this letter, in which she poured out her widowed soul in longings for a son's salvation, you will not wonder that succeeding generations have been blessed:

NEW YORK, May 20, 1791.

This day my only son left me in bitter wringings of heart; he is again launched on the ocean—God's ocean. The Lord saved him from shipwreck, brought him to my home, and allowed me once more to indulge my affection over him. He has been with me but a short time, and ill have I improved it; he is gone from my sight, and my heart bursts with tumultuous grief. Lord, have mercy on the widow's son, "the only son of his mother."

I ask nothing in this world for him; I repeat my petition, Save his soul alive, give him salvation from sin. It is not danger of the seas that distresses me; it is not the hardships he must undergo; it is not the dread of never seeing him more in this world; it is because I cannot discern the fulfilment of the promise in him. I cannot discern the new birth nor its fruit but every symptom of captivity to satan, the world, and self-will. This, this is what distresses me; and in connection with this his being shut out from ordinances at a distance from Christians; shut up with those who forget God, profane His name, and break His Sabbaths; men who often live and die like beasts, yet are accountable creatures, who must answer for every moment of time and every word, thought and action. O Lord, many wonders hast thou shown me; Thy ways of dealing with me and mine have not been common ones; add this wonder to the rest. Call, convert, regenerate and establish a sailor in the faith. Lord, all things are possible with Thee; glorify Thy Son and extend His kingdom by sea and land; take the prey from the strong. I roll him over upon Thee. Many friends try to comfort me; miserable comforters are they all. Thou art the God of consolation; only confirm to me Thy precious word, on which Thou causedst me to hope in the day when Thou saidst to me, "Leave thy fatherless children, I will preserve them alive." Only let this life be a spiritual life, and I put a blank in Thy hand as to all temporal things. I wait for Thy salvation. Amen.

With such a grandmother, would you not have a right to expect a George W. Bethune? And all the thousands converted through his ministry may date the saving power back to Isabella Graham.

God fill the earth and the heavens with such grandmothers; we must some day go up and thank these dear old souls. Surely God will let us go up and tell them of the results of their influence. Among our first questions in Heaven will be, "Where is grandmother?" They will point her out, for we would hardly know her, even if we had seen her on earth, so bent over with years once and there so straight, so dim of eye through the blinding of earthly tears and now her eye as clear as Heaven, so full of ashes and pains once and now so agile with celestial health, the wrinkles blooming into carnation roses, and her step like the roe on the mountains. Yes, I must see her, my grandmother on my father's side, Mary McCoy, descendant of the Scotch. When I first spoke to an audience in Glasgow, Scotland, and felt somewhat diffident, being a stranger, I began by telling them my grandmother was a Scotchwoman, and then there went up a shout of welcome that made me feel as easy as I do here. I must see her.

Make it as easy for the old folks as you can. When they are sick, get for them the best doctors. Find the place for them in the hymn book. Never be ashamed if they prefer styles of apparel which are a little antiquated. Never say anything that implies that they are in the way. Make the road for the last mile as smooth as you can. Oh, my! how you will miss her when she is gone! How much would I give to see my mother! I have so many things I would like to tell her, things that have happened in the thirty years since she went away. Morning, noon and night let us thank God for the good influences that have come down from good mothers all the way back. Timothy, don't forget your mother, Eunice, and don't forget your grandmother Lois.

Mothers, consecrate yourselves to God and you will help consecrate all the ages following! Do not dwell so much on your hardships that you miss your chance of wielding an influence that shall look down upon you from the towers of an endless future. I know Martin Luther was right when he consoled his wife over the death of their daughter by saying: "Don't take on so, wife; remember that this is a hard world for girls." Yes, I go further and say, It is a hard world for women. Ay, I go further and say, It is a hard world for men. But for all women and men who trust their bodies and souls in the hand of Christ the shining gates will soon swing open. Don't you see the sickly pallor on the sky? That is the pallor on the cold cheek of the dying night. Don't you see the brightening of the clouds? That is the flush on the warm forehead of the morning. Cheer up, you are coming within sight of the Celestial City.

Good Reason to Hurry.

The trials of a musical accompanist are many, if we may credit all the stories told of them. A young professional recently played accompaniments for the performers at a private entertainment for a fashionable charity, lasting for nearly two hours. "Here, you see, I have no chance to take a breath for ten bars," said the amateur flute-player, indicating to the accompanist a passage in his opening solo. "There are a number of such places in my solo, and if you'll hurry the time whenever you come to them, it will be a relief to my wife, for all my family are subject to apoplexy, and I've already had one slight attack."

His Sentiments.

Little Willie—Pa, what is that saying about its being "better to have loved and lost——" Mr. Henpeck (feelingly)—It is better to have loved and lost than never to have lost at all.—Judge.

Why.

Haverly—"Doesn't Enpec believe in a central form of government?" Austin—"No; he married a telephone girl."—New York Evening Journal.

The Companion for the Rest of 1898.

The principal attractions offered by THE YOUTH'S COMPANION for the remaining weeks of 1898 provide a foretaste of the good things to follow in the new volume for 1899. To the first issue in November Frank R. Stockton will contribute a humorous sketch, entitled "Some of My Dogs," and in the issue for the week of November 10th will appear Rudyard Kipling's thrilling story of the heroism of soldiers in the ranks, "The Burning of the Sarah Sands." In the seven issues to follow there will be contributions by Lord Dufferin, William D. Howells, J. E. Chamberlin, the American war correspondent, Mary E. Wilkins, Hon. Thomas B. Reed, the Marquis of Lorne, Mme. Lillian Nordica and I. Zangwill. Those who subscribe now for the 1899 volume will receive every November and December issue of THE COMPANION from the time of subscription to the end of the year free, the Companion Calendar for 1899 free, and then the entire 52 issues of THE COMPANION to January 1, 1900. An illustrated announcement of the 1899 volume and sample copies will be sent free to any one addressing THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, BOSTON, MASS.

The only difference between meddling and investigating is that you always investigate and the other fellow meddles.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

The Nizam of Hyderbad has paid a Madras dentist $1,750 for a set of false teeth.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Mrs. Sampson, wife of the Rear-Admiral, has rented a house at Vedalo, Cuba.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

With local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, price, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The constant labor of four persons for the entire year is required to produce a cashmere shawl of the best quality.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Bombay is well supplied with water, the quantity available for each person being from 40 to 50 gallons per day. No other Indian city has a supply exceeding 10 gallons per day per capita.

To Cure A Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

In a portion of Hanover, Germany, a local decree requires each farmer to deliver to the high authorities 12 sparrows or sparrow heads between October 1 and December 1 or pay a fine of six marks.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

The most spacious barracks in the world are those at Warsaw, which accommodate 38,000 soldiers.

Piso's Cure cured me of a Throat and Lung trouble of three years' standing.—E. CADY, Huntington, Ind., Nov. 12, 1895.

The trouble with the disagreeable things people say about us is that most of them are true.

DEAR EDITOR:—If you know of a solicitor or canvasser in your city or elsewhere, especially a man who has solicited for subscriptions, insurance, nursery stock, books or tailoring, or a man who can sell goods, you will confer a favor by telling him to correspond with us; or if you will insert this notice in your paper and such parties will cut this notice out and mail to us, we may be able to furnish them a good position in their own and adjoining counties. Address,
AMERICAN WOOLEN MILLS CO., Chicago.

A great many of the thoughts a man has to-day appeared in yesterday's newspaper.

Ever Have a Dog Bother You

When riding a wheel, making you wonder for a few minutes whether or not you are to get a fall and a broken neck? Wouldn't you have given a small farm just then for some means of driving off the beast? A few drops of ammonia shot from a Liquid Pistol would do it effectually and still not permanently injure the animal. Such pistols sent postpaid for fifty cents in stamps by New York Union Supply Co., 135 Leonard St., New York City. Every bicyclist at times wishes he had one.

When a woman loves a man she loves to make him believe she doesn't.

SPRAINS

BAD
WORSE
WORST

Can be promptly cured without delay or trifling by the

GOOD
BETTER
BEST

remedy for pain,

ST. JACOBS OIL.

FASHION'S FANCIES.

Black ribbon velvet true-lover's knots, in spite of their long popularity, seem to have taken a new lease of life and promise to make their appearance in the most persistent fashion upon nine out of ten of the newest hats. Very frequently a big bow of this kind forms the center of the trimming upon a hat, with possibly two large black or white ostrich feathers curving away on either side.

Paris, having loved blue very dearly, smiled persistently on black and white, is now turning much of her attention to red, and the best of her satin foulard gowns appear in this color spotted with white. They are invariably made on a simple plan, the skirt with a single flounce, the bodice crossed over on the bust to show a chemisette of ecru muslin, slightly pouching in the front, with a very narrow belt, and crowned with a hat turned off from the face trimmed with indispensable cherries.

The long jeweled chains have by no means gone out of fashion yet, though perhaps there is not quite so marked a craze for them as a few months back. Pink coral, strung in long ropes, is most becoming when worn with a pink or white evening toilet, and at a smart dance recently a girl in coral pink embroidered chiffon was all hung about with ropes of fine coral. They looked newer than gold chains or pearly ropes, and had the merit of being genuine, which the latter rarely are in these days of imitations.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

Japanese children are taught to write with both hands.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Time is caught by the tail more frequently than by the forelock.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Every man knows how a wife should be managed, but few are able to do it.

SYRUP OF FIGS

NEVER IMITATED IN QUALITY.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
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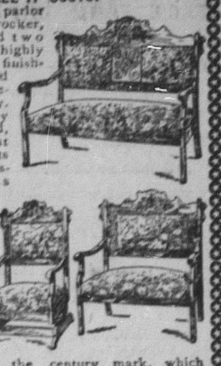
LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N. Y.

WE PAY THE FREIGHT AND $15.95 IS ALL IT COSTS.



This 5-piece parlor suit, largest size rocker, divan, sofa, and two parlor chairs, highly polished frame, finished mahogany, and upholstered in velour or tapestry. Suitable for any parlor in the land, $15.95 and freight paid to all points East of the Mississippi, points West on equal basis. Such a bargain as this you have never seen before, no matter how old you are, and never will again, probably, if you reach the century mark, which we hope you will. Further comment is unnecessary, except that if you want to know of thousands of such bargains, send for our 160-page furniture catalogue, and if you want carpet at such prices as most dealers can't buy for, send for our ten-color lithographed carpet catalogue, and what you'll find in these two books will teach you something that you'll want to remember for many a day. Remember Christmas is coming, and sensible people give sensible gifts which sensible people most appreciate. Something for the home is the best of all presents, and our catalogues will suggest to you what is best. Address (exactly as below)

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Baker's Chocolate,

celebrated for more than a century as a delicious, nutritious, and flesh-forming beverage, has our well-known

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on the front of every package, and our trade-mark, "La Belle Chocolatiere," on the back.

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MADE ONLY BY
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WELL DRILLING MACHINES of all kinds and sizes, for drilling wells for house, farm, City and Village Water Works, Factories, Ice Plants, Breweries, Irrigation, Coal and Mineral Prospecting, Oil and Gas, etc. Latest and Best. 30 years experience. WRITE US WHAT YOU WANT.
LOOMIS & NYMAN, Tiffin, Ohio.

INDIGESTION CURED.

Send this notice with One Dollar to Robt. B. Wills, Lock Box 86, Hagerstown, Md., and get six months' treatment of the greatest Vegetable Blood Purifier discovered, with full directions for use and a positive guarantee to cure any case of Indigestion, Sick Headache, Rheumatism and Consumption or money refunded. Try it and be convinced. Address as above.

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Procured on cash, or easy instalments. VOWLES & BURNS, Patent Attorneys, 237 Broadway, N. Y.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. Send 5 cts. to Ripans Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 1000 testimonials.

R N U 43

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

COMFORTING WORDS TO WOMEN.

The Surgical Chair and its Tortures May be Avoided by Women Who Heed Mrs. Pinkham's Advice.

Woman's modesty is natural; it is charming.

To many women a full statement of their troubles to a male physician is almost impossible. The whole truth may be told to Mrs. Pinkham because she is a woman, and her advice is freely offered to all women sufferers.

Mrs. O. E. LADD, of 19th and N Sts., Galveston, Texas, whose letter is printed below, was completely discouraged when she first wrote to Mrs. Pinkham. Here is what she says:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wrote to you some time ago, telling you of my ills, but now I write to thank you for the good your remedies have done me. I have used two bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, three packages of Sanative Wash, and one box of Liver Pills, and to-day I call myself a well woman. I suffered with backache, constant headache, whites, sick stomach, no appetite, could not sleep, and was very nervous. At time of menstruation was in terrible pain. Your medicine is worth its weight in gold. I never can say enough in praise of it. I have recommended it to many friends. If only all suffering women would try it, there would be more happy homes and healthy women. I thank you for the change your medicine has made in me.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Mrs. Pinkham's advice, have saved thousands of women from hospital operations.

The lives of women are hard; whether at home with a ceaseless round of domestic duties or working at some regular employment, their daily tasks make constant war on health. If all women understood themselves fully and knew how exactly and soothingly Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound acts on the female organs, there would be less suffering.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; a Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Oct. 27

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
GEORGE A. JENKS,.....Jefferson County

For Lieutenant Governor,
WILLIAM H SOWDEN,.....Lehigh County

For Secretary of Internal Affairs,
PATRICK DELACEY,.....Lackawana County

For Superior Judge,
CALVIN M BOWER.....Centre County
WILLIAM TRICKETT.....Cumberland County

For Congressman-at-Large,
J. M. WEILER,.....Carbon County
FRANK P. IAMS.....Allegheny County

For Congress,
J. K. P. HALL,.....Elk County

For Senate,
WM. C. HEINLE,.....Centre County

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Assembly,
R. M. FOSTER,
J. H. WETZEL.

For Prothonotary,
M. I. GARDNER.

For District Attorney,
N. B. SPANGLER, Esq.

For County Surveyor,
HARRY HERRING.

Osborn, running for senator, is for Quay. Vote for Heinle for senator.

The Pittsburg Chronicle credits Galusha Grow with having been the author of the Homestead Act. Not correct; congressman Dawson, Democrat, was the father of that law.

Daley and Townsend, candidates for assembly, are for Quay, and endorse the platform that endorses all the legislative steals. Vote for Foster and Wetzel, who are pledged the opposite.

The accusation is made that Abner McKinley, the brother of the president, has made $300,000 out of army contracts obtained at the war department and Mark Hanna $2,000,000 on coal contracts with the government since the war broke out. It is not stated whether or not transactions of this kind will be looked into by the president's investigating board.

Quay nominated Stone to use him if elected.

The platform upon which Quay has made Stone stand, endorses all the infamies of the last and previous legislature.

So then, if Stone is elected, Quay will order all the steals vetoed by Governor Hastings, to be passed again and signed by Stone.

Vote for Jenks for governor, and you vote for an honest man who is the great champion of honest government.

Vote for Wm. H. Sowden for lieutenant governor, and you vote for the manwho is traveling the state exposing the astounding robberies and rascalities committed at Harrisburg by the Quay gang.

Vote for Patrick Delacy, and you favor a competent and upright man for secretary of internal affairs.

Vote or C. M. Bower and William Trickett, and you favor putting men upon the bench as judges of the superior court who will not wink at Quayism and shield men who have been guilty of gross violation of law.

For congressmen-at-large vote for J. M. Weiler and Frank P. Iams, men without reproach and who will be true to the interests of the masses in congress.

Vote for J. K. P. Hall, for congress, the man who developed Elk county, was the benefactor of its laboring classes, made constant employment for its mechanics, was kind to the poor. He is a gentleman of unstained character, and public spirited. None of these traits of the true man are possessed by his opponent, Mr. Arnold.

For senator, vote for that noble hearted, whole souled son of our own county, William C. Heinle. No deed of wrong to his fellow man attaches to his name. A self-made man, raised among the honest farmers, he swung himself upward upon the ladder of usefulness and to positions of honor. His opponent, Mr. Osborn, is an out-and-out Quay man, endorsing a platform that lauds padded pay rolls, mileage steals, and all the other robberies committed by the machine at Harrisburg.

For assembly vote for R. M. Foster and J. H. Wetzel, both pledged to favor reform measures and honest government at Harrisburg. Their opponents are Daly and Townsend, endorsers of the platform that Quay made praising the corrupt legislation at Harrisburg.

For prothonotary vote for Mitchel I. Gardner, a sterling young man; of first class qualifications, and obliging at all times.

Everybody will vote for Newton B. Spangler, for district attorney, because no more fitting nomination could have been made.

Harry Herring, nominated for surveyor, comes from one of the oldest and most respectable families of this valley, and has been true to its reputation; his qualifications for the surveyorship are unquestioned.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT.

A Fake Scheme Costing the Taxpayers About a Quarter of a Million Every Time the Legislature Meets--Examiners That Never Examine -- The Federal Government Does For Nothing What the State Government Robs Us for Not Doing At All.

Six thousand six hundred pages of printed matter, at a cost to the state of many thousands of dollars, with another volume to come before the expiration of the current year, represents the work of the bank department of Pennsylvania from the date of its organization in 1891 up to the present time. That it has been of any use to any mortal man or woman other than those employed in the paper making, the type setting and binding the eight huge volumes, and the commissioners, deputies and clerks who compiled them, no sane man, familiar with the facts, will undertake to maintain.

Prior to 1891 bank statistics were compiled and the banks looked after by the auditor general, without costing the state one penny in excess of what would have been paid to that official and his subordinates anyhow. As to the efficacy and adequacy of this old time method, Mr. Charles H. Krumbharr, who was the first chief of the new department, in his report for 1892 says: "They (the auditor general and his assistants) were always ready to act in case of trouble overtaking an institution, and have rendered service in discounting the business of weak institutions which were endangering the community." If the new and costly department has done even as much as this in the cause of honest banking and the safeguarding of depositors, the fact is not apparent, but seems to be quite fully disproven in the recent almost unprecedentedly disastrous bank failures in Philadelphia.

The banking department was created by an act of June 8, 1891. That act provided for a superintendent, to be appointed by the governor, to serve for four years, at a salary of $4,000 a year, and not more than three clerks, whose annual salaries should not exceed $1,400 each. During 1892, according to the report of the auditor general, there was paid out of the state treasury for the support of the banking department the sum of $1,000. In 1893 it was $19,314.33, and in 1894 $18,183.16. But during all these years the department was self supporting, the expenses of examination, paid by the banks, amounting to more than the expenditure for salaries, etc.

But in 1895 another act was passed, creating a bank department, that had already been created and in operation for four years, and giving to it the supervision of "banks and banking companies, co-operative banking associations, trust, safe deposit, real estate, mortgage, title insurance, guarantee, surety and indemnity companies, and all other companies of a similar character, savings institutions, savings banks, provident institutions and every other corporation having power and receiving money on deposit, and mutual savings funds, building and loan associations and bond and investment companies." By this act the salary of the superintendent was fixed at $6,000 per year, and he was empowered to appoint, in addition to his three clerks, a deputy at $2,500 per year. Also, from time to time, to appoint examiners "in such numbers as may be necessary for the conduct of the business of the department, not to exceed ten in number," at a compensation of not more than $10 per day.

In the same year (1895) the general appropriation act was made to give to the banking department (for two years), which three years before had cost the state the modest sum of $1,000, the following amounts:

Salary of chief (two years...	$12,000
Salary of deputy (two years)....	5,000
Salary of clerks (two years)....	8,400
Salary of examiners (two years).	90,000
Salary of stenographer and type writer (two years).....	1,800
Salary of messenger (two years).	1,800
Contingent expenses	5,000
Total	$124,000

At the previous election one B. F. Gilkeson, an attorney and professional politician of Bucks county, had been chairman of the Republican state committee. In that position he had shown himself a master of boodle methods in politics, and as a reward for such services it was decreed that the salary of the bank commissioner should be raised 50 per cent and Mr. Gilkeson given the place. Accordingly, on the 11th day of February, when the legislative session was as yet but a few days more than a month old, the necessary act, having been rushed through both houses, was signed by Governor Hastings, who obediently and immediately proceeded to fulfill the decree of the machine, and Gilkeson became the commissioner.

In 1897 the appropriation to the banking department was again fixed at $124,000, and the commissioner and his deputy and his three clerks and his ten examiners continue to luxuriate on the fat of the land, while the banks go on collapsing in greater number and with greater loss to the taxpayers than ever before.

Speaking of the examiners, it is a somewhat remarkable fact that, as shown by the state treasurer's reports, the monthly payments to them always amount to just as many hundreds of dollars as there are secular days in the month. Ten examiners at $10 per day make exactly $100. See! And yet there are no examinations required by law and none are ever made. The places of these men are absolute sinecures. They are nothing more than barnacles on the good old ship of state, helping by their dead weight to sink it in the sea of bankruptcy and disgrace.

In addition to being a gross fraud upon the taxpayers, the banking department exists in violation of the express mandate of the constitution, which requires that all such matters as come under its supervision shall be subject to direction by the secretary of internal affairs. When the miners of the state sought to have a mine department created as a thing separate and distinct by itself, which the miners themselves should have some voice in controlling, the law officers of the commonwealth were quick to find that such a project would infract the fundamental law, though how that instrument can be construed to permit a separate bank department and disallow a separate mine department, only a conniving attorney, in the pay of the machine, can explain.

The 1896 report of the commissioner of banking, which is the last printed volume we have from his hand, shows that 194 institutions, banks, savings banks and trust companies made report to him. In the state of Pennsylvania there are 450 national banks. The United States are a great power, with apparently unlimited means, and yet they managed, in the interest of a proper economy, though each bank is required by law to be actually examined as to its accounts and resources at least twice in each year, to do this work without any expense to the government, the regulations exacting from the banks a sum that in the total balanced the cost of the department. Another somewhat significant fact is that only five examiners were required to look after the 450 national banks, while Mr. Gilkeson has ten $10-a-day assistants making believe to watch and correct such fraudulent and dangerous practices as the 194 state banks, savings banks and trust companies may venture.

While on this branch of this most interesting subject let us again go back to Mr. Krumbhaar, who organized the department under Governor Pattison, and who seems to have some conception of the seriousness of the business in which he was engaged. In that report Mr. Krumbhaar said: "While I recognize the efficacy of periodical reports and the publication of a sufficient portion of the same to acquaint the public with the condition of our several institutions, and the names of those responsible for the management, experience has shown that no department can be safely run by dependence upon reports. Many matters of management and objectionable practices may be readily omitted therefrom, which would be most apparent upon a personal visit of an efficient and trustworthy examiner." This was six years ago, and yet to-day the banking department of Pennsylvania depends exclusively upon reports, makes no examinations until after the newspapers have told that the banks are failures, and the time for examination has gone by, and Mr. Gilkeson and his fourteen assistants pocket an eighth of a million dollars anually for work that is purely perfunctory and of no more use to the state than nothing at all. In addition to all this there are the strongest reasons for believeing that in conjunction with the management of the state treasury the banking department winks at practices by certain of the banks that are depositories of the state's moneys that, being notified to the people, would make them the objects of a very proper distrust. Mr. Wanamaker referred to this phase of this matter in sundry of his speeches. A machine banking department is a rational and very probably profitable adjunct to the political banks that do business on the state's moneys, contribute a large share of the funds that help keep the machine in power, and, like the late Mr. Kemble's institution in Philadelphia, go down in their turn to a chorus of depositors' tears, general execration and notorious suicides.

SWALLOW'S CHANCES.

Absurd Claims of His Managers--Can Do No More Than Help Quayism.

The chairman of the Prohibition state committee is a gentleman by the name of Jones, and he is rapidly attaining celebrity as the most extraordinary political counter in the business. Last year he had the Rev. Swallow elected state treasurer by a considerable majority. And, notwithstanding the fact that Swallow polled less than half as many votes, or more than 124,000 fewer than Brown, the Democratic candidate for the same office, and 150,000 less than Ritter, the Democratic candidat for auditor general, Jones is as jubilant as ever, and certain that Swallow will beat Jenks, and all but certain that he will be elected governor. Here are the exact figures from the record:

Brown, D., for state treasurer..242,731
Swallow, P., for state treaurer ..118,969
Brown over Swallow 123,762

The difference between the Brown and the Ritter vote, 25,610, probably represents, approximately, the number of Democrats that voted for Swallow last year. But the Democratic party was then very much demoralized and disheartened and, besides this loss of 25,000 to Swallow suffered to far larger extent from stay-at-home voters. This year all the divisions of the party are united and the Democratic ticket is one that enlists the esteem and inspires the confidence of every Democratic voter, to say nothing of the great number of independent Republicans who have already pledged Mr. Jenks their support. Under these circumstances not a tithe of the Democrats who voted for Swallow last year can be expected to do so this year, and, instead of beating Jenks, there is as much chance of the overflowing lava of Vesuvius extending to and making a second Pompeii of New York, as of his coming as close to Jenks as he did to Brown last year.

No great astuteness or skill in calculation is needed to understand the clearness of all this. It is plain as the sun at high noon. The most the highly impractical head of the Prohibition forces can do is to help Quayism by enlisting independent Republican support that would otherwise come to Jenks. The few Democrats who have been, up to now, talking about voting for Swallow will be brought to comprehend this long before election day comes around. So will many of that class of independent Republicans who are sincerely anxious to rid the state of Quayism.

Jenks is a growing candidate. Everywhere he goes, or his friends go, his support is increased. Swallow is far stronger today than he will be a month hence, though he is not now, and never was, strong enough to come within many thousands of the lowest vote ever cast by the Democrats in the state.

THE JUNKET BUSINESS.

How It Has Grown to Its Present Awful Proportions--Democratic and Republican Rule Compared.

In connection with state politics in Pennsylvania there are few things more interesting or instructive and absolutely nothing more fully demonstrable of the curse of the machine rule than a study and comparison of the various general appropriation acts of the state legislature. Mr. Wanamaker has fittingly supplemented the work of the Democratic party, its conventions, committees and press, in explaining to the people that these acts cover many monstrous extravagances and villainous steals. There are not many of the features of them more prolific and astounding in this range of development than those that touch the sums voted for legislative junkets, "extra services" of legislative committees, and the multitudinous commissions that are constituted for the sole purpose of putting unearned money into the pockets of the henchmen and retainers of the dominant party throughout the state.

A carefully compiled table, made up from an item-by-item search of the general appropriation acts for the past 15 years shows that in 1883, the first year of Governor Pattison's first administration, there was a total of $7,348.91 awarded for these purposes. These included the expenses of investigating the State college, the clerical force of the several state departments, the western Pennsylvania insane asylum and penitentiary, and the accounts of that expensive appendage to our state government, Mr. John C. Delaney, then occupying the position of librarian of the senate, which had no library.

They covered also the cost of the Bosler-Wagner contested election case ($1,185) and of a commission selected to report a comprehensive system of bookkeeping for the several departments.

In the year 1885 there were still fewer appropriations of this kind, the total being but $3,918, out of which an item of $1,200, for the expenses of the committee to investigate the Standard Oil trust, Governor Pattison vetoed, leaving a balance of but $2,718.43 taken from the treasury by the general appropriation act, as finally made a law, for these purposes.

In 1887, however, General Beaver having in the meanwhile become governor, these appropriations swelled to $16,965, an increase of several hundred per cent. As illustrating the careless and fraudulent methods that had already begun to prevail, $6,000 of this total was voted in a lump sum for four investigations, an excursion to Gettysburg and a member's funeral.

It was not until 1889, however, that there was anything like a really riotous revel along these lines. Beaver was still governor, and the aggregated items in the general appropriation bill for these unnecessary and unlawful uses reached the enormous sum of $123,868,-50. These included $17,860 for a house contest and $39,759.72 for a senatorial contest, entirely unprecedented figures, $15,000 for a committee to examine and report upon the charitable and correctional systems of the commonwealth, $6,000 for a commission to codify the road laws, another $6,000 for a committee on industrial education and $10,700 laid out in taking the legislators to participation in the centennial inauguration of George Washington as president. And Beaver never interposed a single veto. A unique item in this list is $100 for a committee on amended orthography. There was certainly a bad spell of appropriation legislation about that time. It was so bad, in fact, that its cost to the taxpayers was greater even than the accomplished and proposed similar steals of the 1897 legislature, including both those in the general appropriation and those in the special appropriation bills, and the citizen who believes in honesty and economy in state expenditures may be pardoned for asking where were Wanamaker and Swallow then?

In 1891 the Democrats again had the governor and that year the appropriations for junkets, &c., in the general act were but $73,859.33, and of these Mr. Pattison vetoed items aggregating $34,116, leaving the actual outlay but $39,742.23, or less than a third of Beaver's last term figures.

In 1893, warned doubtless by these vetoes, the legislature made the general appropriation act cover only $2,466.12 of such expenditures.

But the Republicans came in again in 1895, and that year the total was $115,486.92, or about $15,000 more in the general bill than there were in 1893 in both the general and the special bills together. Here again was a sharp summons to Republican reformers, but they failed to put in an appearance. Hastings had not yet fallen out with the machine. His vetoes, in 1895, of this class of items amounted, all told, to $40,715, leaving a balance awarded of $74,771.92, or nearly 22 times as much as the total for Pattison's last term.

The 1897 legislature voted for purposes within the category under discussion $41,401.43 in the general bill and $60,123.02 in special bills. Of the aggregate, $101,524.45, Governor Hastings vetoed, all told, but $30,823.90, leaving the actual waste or fraud at $70,691.55. There was absolutely no excuse for more than probably a tenth of this outlay. It comprehended, as fully explained in another article, very many audacious swindles in addition to the handful exposed and overridden by the governor. And yet the cost to the state of the whole business was much less than that of 1895 or that of 1889, though, in those years the Democratic protests went utterly unheeded by the so-called Republican and Prohibitionist reformers, and the perpetrators of the scoundrelly grabs pocketed the swag and were in many instances triumphantly returned to the places they had disgraced.

No fair man can ponder and digest the figures here given without being forced to the conclusion that, both by promise and performance, the Democrats of Pennsylvania have approved their title as the only genuine and reliable reformers of corruption and inexcusable waste in the matter of the state expenditures.

MULTIPLYING OFFICES.

How the Political Rounders Have Been Provided With Snug Berths and Fat Salaries.

The following carefully prepared table shows how the Republican machine has provided for political workers and their friends by securing salaried offices for them at the expense of the taxpayers.

If there were not enough offices to go around, more were created with an offhandedness which implied that the machine, not the people, were the only stockholders and directors in the management of the affairs of state.

Comparative number of employes in the several state departments in 1883 and in 1898, respectively:

	1883.	1898.
Executive	4	7
State	7	17
Auditor general's	13	23
Attorney general's	2	3
Adjutant general's	5	15
Treasurer's	6	10
Internal affairs	19	27
Insurance	4	6
Public instruction	5	7
Bank commissioner's	0	17
Factory inspector's	0	24
Mine inspector's	21	15
Agriculture	2	12
Buildings and grounds	6	15
Senate employes	22	48
Library	2	7
House employes	32	67
Game commissioner's	0	7
Judiciary	104	120
Total	244	450
Increase		206

Omitting contingent expenses, and counting the salaries at $1,400 per annum, the average paid to clerks, the cost per annum to the people for these unnecessary expenses exceeds $300,000.

Hon. Jerry N. Weiler will receive a large vote from the organized workingmen in the state. He has served them long and faithfully.

Candidate Iams is a taking public speaker, a hard worker and a sincere student of all public questions. He would ably and faithfully represent the state at Washington.

A Common Danger.

If you have ever had a cold which you permitted to "wear away" it may interest you to know it was a dangerous proceeding. Every cold and cough which is neglected paves the way for consumption, bronchitis, asthma or catarrh. Otto's Cure, the famous German throat and lung remedy, will cure any cough or cold and save you from consumption. Sold by G. H. Long, Spring Mills.

Cure for Typhoid Fever.

Here is a treatment for typhoid fever which our informant says has, to his knowledge, never failed to cure: When the fever starts saturate a couple of sheets in as cold water as can be had, ice water if obtainable; strip and wrap the patient in these water-soaked sheets and as fast as the sheets become warm from the heat of the body apply another cold one until the fever breaks, which it will do after a few packings in these cold water cloths. All that is needed besides the treatment for the recovery of the patient is to administer remedies to overcome any costiveness in the case.

De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve has the largest sale of any Salve in the world. This fact and its merit has led dishonest people to attempt to counterfeit it. Look out for the man who attempts to deceive you when you call for De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve the great pile cure; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

HOMESTEAD AT PRIVATE SALE.—THE undersigned offers a desirable home at private sale. It contain 2 acres and 114 perches, with good two-story frame house, good stable and all necessary outbuildings, conveniently arranged. Good well of water and cistern near the door, choice fruit of all kinds on the premises. Located near the Huston farm, east of Centre Hall. Terms easy Inquire of or address
CATHARINE BREON,
oct20-6t Centre Hall.

WRIT IN PARTITION:—

To the heirs and legal representatives of George Bower, late of Haines township, deceased: Mary E. Bower, widow of dece'ent, Haines Township; William W Bower, a brother, Aaronsburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania; Cornelius Bower, a brother, Feidler Centre County, Pennsylvania; Christena, a sister, intermarried with Daniel Kerstetter, Logaston Clinton County, Pennsylvania; Eve, who was intermarried with H A. Mingle, Aaronsburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania; Mary, intermarried with William Condo, Aaronsburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania; Julia Bower, whose address is Aaronsburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania. The following issue of deceased brothers, viz: Calvin M Bower, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania; Henry O. Bower, Aaronsburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania; George M. Bower, Coburn, Centre County, Pennsylvania; John D. Bower Aaronsburg, Centre County Pennsylvania; Susan L., intermarried with James W. Stover, postoffice address Stamm, Berrien County, Michigan; Polly S., intermarried with Jacob Stover, Woodward, Centre County, Pennsylvania; Candace M., intermarried with Elias Bressler, Rebersburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania; Kate J. Bower, Aaronsburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania, heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Bower Jr., a deceased brother, and A. F. Bower and Michael M Bower, heirs and legal representatives of Adam Bower, a deceased brother, whose address is Aaronsburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania. The said Kate J. Bower is a minor.

Take notice that in pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, Pennsylvania, a writ in partition has been issued returnable on Monday, the 20 h day of November, 1898, and that an inquest be held for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said decedent on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15TH 1898

At 9 o'clock a. m, at the late residence of the deceased, at which time and place you can be present if you see proper.

NO. 1. All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in the Township of Haines, County of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows:- Beginning at a linden tree thence by lands of Henry Barner's estate, south 3¼ degrees east, 97.2 perches to stones; thence by lands of Adam Stover, north 74¾ degrees east 4 perches to stones; thence by lands of John M. Stover and others north 3¼ degrees west 67 7-10 perches to stones; thence north 87¾ degrees east 4 perches to stones; thence north 3¼ degrees west 10 perches to stones; thence south 87¾ degrees west 4 perches to stone; thence north 3¼ degrees west 40 perches to stones; thence south 87¾ degrees west 4 perches to stones; thence north 3¼ degrees west 41 8-10 perches to stones; thence by lands of Barnes, south 72 degrees west, 5 6-10 perches to stone; thence south 25¼ degrees east 26 perches to the place of beginning, containing 3 acres and 50 perches neat measure.

NO. 2. All that certain tract of land situate in Haines Township, Centre County, State of Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by other lands of decedent and Daniel Corman; on the east by lands of Philip Stover; on the south by lands of Adam Stover, and on the west by lands of J. W. Meyer, containing 6 acres and 62 perches.

NO 3. All that certain tract of land situate in Haines township, Centre County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at stones; thence along lands of Samuel Burrell, north 10 degrees west, 20 perches to stones; thence along same north 88 degrees east, 32 perches to stones; thence along same south 10 degrees east 20 perches to stones; thence along lands of Barnes south 88 degrees west 32 perches to the place of beginning, containing 4 acres neat measure.

No. 4. The one-half undivided interest in all those two pieces of land situate in the Township of Penn, Centre County, Pennsylvania. One thereof beginning at stone, thence along lands of John Bowersox and lands of Meyers North 4 degrees west 3 1-4 perches to post; thence South 71 3-4 degrees West 1 6 perches to post, thence along same South 4 degrees East 3 1-4 perches to post, thence along public road North 71 3-4 degrees East 1.6 perches to the place of beginning, containing Five perches.

And the other thereof beginning at post on North bank of Pine Creek, thence South 60 degrees West 2 perches to the forks of Pine and Penns Creek, thence up Penns Creek and lands of B. Kerstetter North 33 degree West 22 perches thence North 17 1-2 degrees West 18 perches, thence North 41 degrees West 9.9 perches to the south-east abutment of Bridge, thence along the Millheim road North 68 1-2 degrees East 3 perches to the corner of lot of Rockey, thence South 26 1-2 degrees East 13 1-2 perches, thence South 21 degrees East 13 1-4 perches thence South 33 degrees East 22 perches to the place of beginning, containing 97 perches.

W. M. CRONISTER,
Sheriff

Sheriff's Office,
Bellefonte, Pa., October 12, 1898.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE —A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

— 35 ACRES —

farm land, in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office. tf

New Fall
...AND..
Winter Goods..

The store is full of things useful and beautiful. Goods that give the largest equivalent alike to the longest purse and to the purse that is lengthened by economical choosing. Every corner is full to overflowing with goods selected with special care for your needs and desire. Come and be convinced.

H. F. ROSSMAN,
Spring Mills, - - Pa.

THE MIFFLINBURG
STEAM LAUNDRY
Mifflinburg, Pa.

Wesley Kleckner, Proprietor.

We use the soap that tackles the dirt and not the shirt.

Linen sent to this laundry is washed white, not whitewashed.

Collars and Cuffs Laundered with..

SMOOTH IVORY-LIKE EDGES.:

"Union Finish."

The Top Notch in Laundry Art

High Gloss or Dull Finish.

Wm. Mc. WOLF,
Agent for Centre Hall.

Sugar

Any quantity, bbls., lbs. or ozs., fine granulated, Standard A and B White, at 5½c. Ex. C at 4½c.

Salt

A car load at a little less than wholesale prices. 3 lb. packet to 280 lb. barrels. The car will be on side track some time next week and you should leave your order at the store at once to get the right prices. You must take it off the car, for cash, and not wait till stored.

Flour

I am sole agent for the genuine Pittsburg Flour. Don't buy imitations or mixtures. I sell the genuine at the lowest possible price, and guarantee satisfaction. Roller Flour, the best home-made, to be had at less than any miller will sell it to you. Come and see.

G. H. LONG,
Spring Mills, - - Pa.

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A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration c. t. a. upon the estate of Clement M. Hemphill, late of Centre Hall Borough, Centre county, Pa., having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, she would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ANNA MARY HEMPHILL,
W. G. RUNKLE, Administratrix c. t. a.
Attorney. Centre Hall, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Jacob Strohm, late of Potter township, Centre Co., Pa., deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, she would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

MRS. JACOB STROHM,
WM. G. RUNKLE, Administratrix.
Attorney. Pleasantville, Pa.
sept15-6t

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Hon. James Schofield, of Bellefonte, was a prominent visitor in town Tuesday.

——W. H. Musser, of Bellefonte, was in town last week looking up insurance risks in both fire and life.

——Ex-Sheriff Spangler was in Union county the latter part of last week, attending the funeral of his brother-in-law, Mr. Miller.

——J. W. Wolf went to Philadelphia last Thursday, taking his daughter Emma to a hospital to be treated for a spinal trouble.

——Mrs. Flora O. Bairfoot went to Philadelphia on Monday morning to attend the Peace Jubilee and make a short visit with relatives.

——John Van Pelt went to Philadelphia Monday morning to take in the Peace Jubilee. He will see it all and will not be home until the end of the week.

——Private James Sando, of Co. B, has been relieved from reporting at the armory at Bellefonte. He has not fully recovered from his service in camp, but is slowly on the mend.

——Cyrus Brungart, of Millheim, the jolly, whole-souled Democratic candidate for sheriff in the campaign of '99, was in town Tuesday circulating among his friends.

——A. N. Finkle and Thomas Decker, two of Gregg township's energetic young men, were in town a few days ago, and included the REPORTER office in the course of their rounds.

——H. E. Bierly, of Rebersburg, who has been a member of the faculty of the Virginia Woman's college at Roanoke, has resigned to accept the chair of biology at the State College of Florida, at Tallahassee.

——Mr. C. J. Finkel, one of the REPORTER'S staunch friends from Georges valley, was a caller yesterday. Mr Finkel is the representative in this section for the De Laval cream separator, and has met with great success in placing many of these machines among farmers in the valley.

——Thomas Sankey, of Freeport, Ill., member of the 6th Regiment of that state, is spending the week at James Runkle's, with whom he had his home for many years. He participated in the Porto Rico campaign a quarter master for his regiment.—Middleburg *News Item.*

——F. Steinkechner, John Steinkechner, Miss Lizzie Steinkechner and Miss Helen Flux, all of Newton, Kas., accompanied by Philip Beezer and wife, of Bellefonte, spent Sunday with friends in the valley. Mr. Steinkechner is a native of our valley and is well known to many of our people. He is on a visit with his family to old friends in the east.

Good Sense.

The school authorities of Chicago have determined that girls of the proper age who attended public schools shall study domestic cooking as part of their education. This is a sensible movement. The art of cooking, to know how to prepare wholesome and palatable food with economy in the use of the articles which enter into its preparation, is the most essential repulsite of housekeeping. Properly cooked food is an essential to health, but the average American girl, however accomplished in social requirements grows up in ignorance of the conditions requisite to the economical and scientific management of the cullinary department of the household. Even if, when placed at the head of a family, it is not necessary for her to do her own work, if her help is aware that the mistress knows how it should be done it will have a salutary effect.

Few men in this country are better or more favorably known to the drug and medicine trade than Mr. E. J. Schall, buyer in the proprietary medicine department of the Meyers Bros.' Drug Co., St Louis. He says: "My boy came home from school with his hand badly lacerated and bleeding, and suffering great pain. I dressed the wound and applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm freely; all pain ceased, and in a remarkably short time, it healed without leaving a scar. For wounds, sprains, swellings and rheumatism, I know of no medicine or prescription equal to it. I consider it a household necessity." For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

Profit in Sugar Beets.

The farmers who this year raised sugar beets for the Binghamton refinery will pocket a snug sum of money in consequence. One man's experience is cited as an illustration: He planted twenty acres of beets and good judges who have inspected the crop say it will yield 600 tons of the saccharine vegetable, which at $4 per ton, the price paid at the refinery, will bring him a neat sum of $2,400 or $120 per acre.

For broken surfaces, sores, insect bites, burns, skin diseases and especially piles there is one reliable remedy, De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. When you call for De Witt's don't accept counterfeits or frauds. You will not be disappointed with De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

SPRING MILLS.

The News of Our Neighbors as Seen by Our Scribe.

A Corman & Son will operate their cider press the balance of the season only on Tuesday of each week.

Edwin Ruhl one of our active young men, after being east on a business trip for several days returned on Friday last.

Sunday last was decidedly autumnal. High cold winds prevailed from early morn 'til late at night, making out door exercise anything but pleasant.

Frank Sheary is not only our tonsorial artist, but is also agent for the Mifflinburg laundry. In this department Mr. Sheary is just as prompt and reliable as he is with the work done in his own tidy parlor.

John Grenoble, Justice of the Peace of our village, has two members of his family seriously ill with typhoid fever. Quite a number of cases of fever are reported in the neighborhood, a majority of the cases being of a mild form.

Daniel Kennelley one of our war worn veterans, is having his residence entirely remodeled, and will add many modern improvements. In ante bellum days Mr. Kennelley ranked very high as a skilled mechanic, but since losing his health while in the army, has been able to follow his vocation only at long intervals.

O. T. Corman of our village is a thorough business man, is busy from early morning 'til long after sundown. During the day he buys and collects all his produce, and at night puts it in shipping order, and it is then ready to forward by first train in the morning. Mr. Corman holds nothing over for next day. His shipments to the coal regions for the last ten days by express and freight have been unusually heavy.

On Friday night last, or early on Saturday morning, burglars effected an entrance into the milling establishment of Allison Bros, of our village, and entering the office which is a frame structure adjoining the main building, drilled a hole in the safe which they then filled with powder. But evidently the burglars were disturbed before the fuse was lighted, as in their hasty flight they left all their tools behind. There is a card attached to the knob on the safe door giving the combination of the lock, but the robbers failed to understand it or preferred destroying the safe, which the notice was intended to prevent. Immediately under the safe several pounds of dynamite used for blasting purposes was stored, and had the safe been blown open as was intended, of course the dynamite would have exploded also, and in all probability have wrecked the office building to splinters, and caused the destruction of the entire establishment by fire. No clue to the robbers.

COBURN NOTES.

An Interesting Letter from this Busy Point.

Rev. Wolf had communion services at this place on Sunday forenoon.

J. O. Keen, of Georges valley, had business engagements at this place on Tuesday.

N. F. Braucht and family, of McAlhattan, are spending a week's vacation with friends at this place.

The porter at the hotel took himself to his old home, Shickshinney, on Saturday and returned again on Monday.

Emanuel Brown, of Bellefonte, is at present canvassing this section for the sale of nursery stock. He is meeting with fair success.

Mrs. Agnes Billmyer moved to this place on Tuesday from Poe Mills, into the house recently vacated by E. C. Smith, on Railroad street.

John Winkelblech is down with typhoid fever. This makes the third household that is afflicted with this disease along Pine creek.

Kreider Stover who was married a few weeks ago, moved to Poe Mills on Wednesday, and will now settle down at the place of his employment.

Mrs. F. H. Bartges who has been confined to her bed for several weeks, with typhoid fever, is slowly recovering, much to the gratification of her many friends.

J. W. Glasgow our enterprising East End merchant, has built a substantial porch at the front of his store and dwelling house. Jimmy is bound to keep abreast with the times.

Mr. Galer, of Union county, shipped his saw mill to this place on Tuesday, and will saw the timber recently purchased by D. C. Johnson of Cherry Run, from Jacob Kerstetter.

S. B. Styers who recently purchased the store goods of F. P. Barker, opposite the station, is receiving new goods daily, and no doubt will be pleased to have his friends call and quote prices.

A cow belonging to T. W. Hosterman, postmaster at this place, was knocked off the railroad down a high embankment, one day last week, by the train. But strange to say the cow was not killed, and will recover.

P. S. Bingaman and family and Mrs. Sarah Romig, all of Poe Mills, spent Saturday and Sunday at this place visiting among friends. Mr. Bingaman a few weeks ago, was fortunate enough to capture a large bear in a trap, a short distance away from the Duncan camp.

Miss Kate Garthoff, of Bellefonte, who has been spending the last few weeks at this place with her brother, is spending a few days with friends at Madisonburg and Rebersburg this week; she is accompanied by Mrs. J. F. Garthoff.

Thomas Kaler the section foreman at this place, was away a few days last week on an inspection tour over the middle division of the P. and E. railroad with some of the officials of said road. He returned home on Saturday afternoon.

The Democrats will have an old time meeting in the school house at this place on next Monday evening 31st inst. Prominent speakers of Bellefonte will be here and discuss the issues of the party. Let there be a general turn out of the citizens irrespective of party affiliations.

Another wedding in town on Sunday morning The contracting parties being Jesse E. Kaler and Miss Mabel F. Campbell, both of this place. Rev. A. J. Wolf officiating at the ceremony. The young couple have our best wishes. May they be happy, and enjoy a long life of bliss.

Quite a number of our Democrats expect to attend the Democratic Rally at Bellefonte on Saturday evening when George A. Jenks, candidate for governor, will be present and address the meeting. There will be a return train in the evening to this place, thus all can get home the same day. Regular excursion rates will be charged.

Potters Mills.

Misses Sue and Ida Long, of Spring Mills, were in town Tuesday.

Mrs. Kate Carson left on Tuesday morning for the west, where she expects to visit friends.

Miss Sadie Condo of this place, left for Centre Hall, and will make her home with Wm. Runkle.

Mifflin county people were over to Mrs. Burkholder's sale, and enlivened our town on their way home.

Miss Cleona Palmer who had been living with William Rearick at Centre Hall, returned home Tuesday.

P. A. Liester had quite a time with a tramp on Tuesday. The tramp came to Leister's house for something to eat and Mrs. Leister did not give him anything, and he commenced to curse her. Philip happened to be at home and went for the tramp, and the tramp drew his knife on Leister, who knocked him down with the but end of a buggy whip, and the tramp cut Leister in the hand several times, but no one seriously hurt.

You invite disappointment when you experiment. De Witt's Little Early Risers are pleasant, easy, thorough little pills. They cure constipation and sick headache just as sure as you take them; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

GRAIN MARKET.

New Wheat	60
Rye	40
Corn	30
New Oats	
Barley	
Buckwheat	30

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	16
Eggs	14
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	12
Tallow	3
New Potatoes	40
Sides	5

MARKETS.

Chicago, Oct. 26.
Wheat, cash, 68.
Corn, cash, 32.
Oats, 23.

Philadelphia, Oct. 26.
Wheat, 75.
Corn, 38.
Oats, white, clipped, 30; do mixed 28.
Butter, fancy creamery, 23; do prints 23c.
Eggs, fresh, 19c.
Live Poultry: Hens, 9a10; old roosters, 7c; spring chickens, 9a10c; spring ducks, 8a9; turkeys, 9a10c; geese, 9a10.
Choice eastern potatoes, 60a65.
Onions, per barrel, 1.25a1.40, and per bushel, 45a48.
Cabbage, $5a6 per ton.

East Liberty Live stock:
Cattle, extra, 5.15a5.30; prime, 4.90; common, 3.75a4.00.
Hogs, prime heavies, 3.70; prime mediums, 3.65; pigs, 3.40a3.50; roughs, 2.25a3.25.
Sheep: Choice lambs, 5.50a5.70; common to good, 3.50a5.60.
Veal calves, 6.50a7.

The Lock Haven curb market had the following prices: Butter 20 to 25; eggs 18 to 20; chickens 50 cents per pair; apples 12 to 15 cents per peck; potatoes 50 cents per bushel; cabbage 3 to 5 cents per head; onions 60 to 70 cents per bushel.

One Minute Cough Cure surprises people by its quick cures and children may take it in large quantities without the least danger. It has won for itself the best reputation of any preparation used today for colds, croup, tickling in the throat or obstitate coughs; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.
(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.
Oct. 20	61	35 clear.
" 21	60	46 cloudy.
" 22	55	41 cloudy.
" 23	49	40 cloudy.
" 24	57	32 part cloudy.
" 25	59	35 clear.
" 26	58	46 cloudy.

Rainfall: On 21, afternoon, 1.23, at night 1.17 inches; on 26, morning to 2 p. m., .65 inch.

Truth wears well. People have learned that De Witt's Little Early Risers are reliable little pills for regulating the bowels, curing constipation and sick head ache. They don't gripe; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

Have You Seen Our $6.50 Overcoats ...AND... $10.00 Suits?

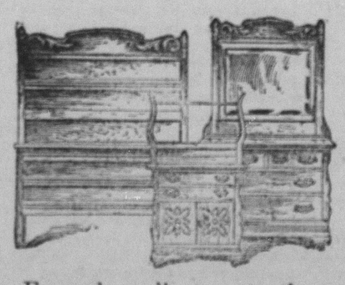
If not, write us for samples. You will profit by seeing these extraordinary values.

FAUBLES,

Men's Outfitters, - BELLEFONTE.

Telephone call, 572.

Knock-out Prices for the Next Sixty Days ON **Chamber Suits....**



Funeral supplies constantly on hand.

Call and see us.

JOHN SMITH & BRO,

9-30 Spring Mills.

Not What You Pay!

But what you get for what you pay makes a bargain. This is the experience every time you buy shoes such as Dayton, Freed, Richardson, stamped on every sole. Do not allow yourself to be led astray by buying anything else, as there is only one remedy, (a doctor's bill). I keep them for Men, Women and Children, at the very lowest prices. I also keep Men's Driving Shoes.

For the next 60 days I will pay one-half the car-fare from Lemont or any intermediate point to Rising Springs on a $6 purchase. Mail orders promptly filled.

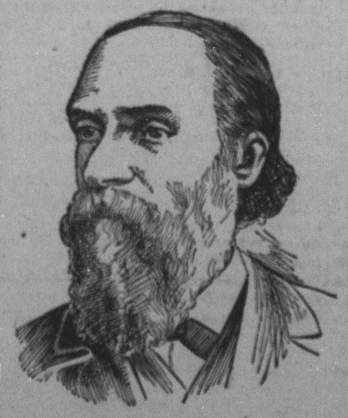
CHAS. A. KRAPE,
SPRING MILLS, - PA.

"Choose Ye"

There is "clothing," and then again there are Clothes!

If one is satisfied merely to be clad, that is one thing! To appear Well Dressed is quite another. To appear Well Dressed one must wear good clothes. That doesn't mean expensive clothes. If produced under favorable conditions good clothes can be sold at very moderate prices.

In our superb stock of Fall Suits, Overcoats, etc., every requirement of Fashion, Quality and Economy is fully met. Our materials are purchased from first hands, in large quantities, and made up by the most skillful cutters and tailors. Our made up garments are sold at prices that only a large business done at a small expense will justify. A visit, and a close inspection will satisfy you that there's no place like Montgomery & Co. to buy your clothes.



GEN. WHEELER.

Montgomery & Co.,

Progressive Clothiers. - - - - BELLEFONTE.

PENNSYLVANIA R.R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 29, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

8.23 a. m.—Train 29. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12.50 p. m., New York 3.53 p. m., Baltimore 12.40 p. m., Washington 1.47 p. m. Through coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

9.27 a. m.—Train 39. Daily for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.35 p. m.—Train 3. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.25 p. m., New York, 9.30 p. m., Baltimore, 6.00 p. m, Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p. m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia and Baltimore, and parlor car to Philadelphia.

8.07 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.23 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.22 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.35 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.25 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie.

10.03 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.0 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

2.43 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.30 a. m. Week days arriving at Montandon 10.03 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore, 8.50 a m, Wilkesbarre 10.15 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.15 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.04 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1.50 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.30 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.40 p m, Baltimore 4.49 p m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 p. m. daily, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad. 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Week days.

Westward. A M	Westward. P M	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	Eastward. P M
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	5 35	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 55	6 43	Biehl	8 58	4 39
1 57	6 47	Vicksburg	8 53	4 35
2 05	6 55	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 27
2 16	7 07	Millmont	8 33	4 16
2 23	7 13	Glen Iron	8 26	4 08
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 43
3 02	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 23	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 55
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 02	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	8 55	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.25 a m, 8.05 a. m., 9.48 a m, 1.15 5.35 and 7.55 p. m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 8.25, 9.30 a. m, 10.05 a. m. 5.05, 6.08 p m. and 8.10 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.27 and 10.04 a m and 5.04 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9.30 a m., 10.06 a.m. and 5.06 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pass'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m	a.m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	..BELLEFONTE..	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	.....Nigh.....	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	.....Zion.....	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	...Hecla Park...	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	..... Dunkles.....	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	..HUBLERSBG..	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	...Snydertown...	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	....Nittany.....	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	.....Huston	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	.....LAMAR.....	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	...Clintondale...	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	..Kreider's Sing..	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	...Mackeyville...	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	..Cedar Springs..	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	.....Salona.....	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	..MILL HALL..	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20		.....Jersey Shore.....	4 30		7 55
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PORT	Lve	4 00	†7 25
†10 20	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PORT	Arr.	2 40	*6 55
5 08	7 10		.....PHILA.....		†8 35	*11 30
8 32	10 30		.....Atlantic City.....		7 00	5 30
6 00			.....NEW YORK.....		†4 30	
			(Via Tamequa.)			
7 22	†9 30		.....NEW YORK.....			†7 30
			(Via Phila.)			
p. m	a. m.	Arr	Lve.		a. m.	p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‖10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. { CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; MECHANICAL ENGINEERING MINING ENGINEERING; } These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY; AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 13.

For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., President.

THE NEWS.

The restaurant building in the zoological gardens in West Philadelphia was totally destroyed by fire. The loss on the building and contents is estimated at $20,000.

It is announced at Pittsburg that a plan is on foot, directed by Judge Moore of Chicago, to combine tin and terne-plate industries of the country. It is said that options have been secured on every desirable plant.

Ex-Governor Chas. N. Sheldon, of South Dakota, died of pneumonia. He was a native of Johnston, Vt., served through the war, went to Dakota in 1881 and was elected Governor in 1892 and again in 1894.

An unknown man was killed by a Pennsylvania Railroad train at Trenton, N. J. He had an identification card in his pocket, giving his address as E. W. Hughes, 300 Loudon street, Pittsburg.

By a unanimous vote the striking wire drawers, of Cleveland, Ohio, declared the strike off. Superintendent Nye announced that all the old employes who desired to return to work could do so as far as there were vacancies.

Warrants for the arrest of T. C. Loucks, president, and W. S. York, secretary of the Chicago-Virden Coal Company, were issued at Virden, Ill. The charges relate to the recent trouble at the company's mines, in which fifteen lives were lost.

President McKinley made an address to a large mass-meeting of railroad employes in Chicago.

Railroads centering in Chicago have taken the ticket-scalping fight into court by asking injunction against brokers from selling return coupons of tickets sold cheap for the peace jubilee.

The degree of doctor of laws was formally bestowed on President McKinley by the authorities of the University of Chicago.

Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska and Missouri were visited by a severe snowstorm and blizzard, the earliest winter storm for 25 years. Much damage was done and suffering caused.

Frost occurred at Jackson, Miss., and it is hoped there that this may mark the decline of yellow fever in that State and Louisiana.

The war investigation commission arrived at Jacksonville from Washington and began an inspection of Camp Cuba Libre.

Commandar Ballington Booth is organizing a non-sectarian league of Christian workers.

It is expected that all the refractory Indians around Leech Lake will surrender if the government will promise to arrange immediate bail for them.

The national committee of the Gold Democratic party has issued an address asking the adherents of Sound Money to continue to wage a strong fight against Bryanism and free silver, but advising the Democrats in each State to act according to local circumstances.

A dispatch from Jackson, Miss., says that Yazoo City and Meridian have been added to the list of towns in that State having cases of yellow fever.

Sir Thomas Lipton's latest scheme for giving meals to the millions is still being criticised by the small tradesmen and shoppers.

Attorneys of the Virden Coal Company are trying to blame Governor Tanner for the killing of nine men at that town as the result of the strike among coal miners there.

The Church of Disciples of Christ began a national convention at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Father Kosolowski, now an independent Polish priest in Chicago, has begun a suit for $50,000 against Archbishop Feehan and Cardinal Ledochowski for his public excommunication from the Catholic Church.

The receivers of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad have adopted plans and they are about ready to let the contract for a new $100,000 inbound freight station in Baltimore. The new building will be 600 feet long, 42 feet wide and 6 stories high. It will occupy the site of the present inbound station which is on Eutaw street between Camden and Barre streets. The new building will have a cold storage plant in the basement and the upper floors will be used as a storage warehouse and all freight will be loaded and unloaded from wagons under cover. The tracks will be so arranged that 75 cars can be unloaded at one time.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

During his stay in Washington Henry Sienkiewicz, the author of "Quo Vadis," will be the guest of relatives.

Stephane Millarme, the French poet, who died recently, was a constant cigarette smoker. The best likeness of him is said to be that painted by Whistler.

Governor Stephens, of Missouri, has appointed a woman, Miss Fannie V. Mudd, inspector of oils for the city of St. Charles, in that State, to succeed Mr. Jules Rauch.

Swinburne, the poet, is said to be growing very eccentric as he nears his 80th year. He is rarely seen in society, but has become intensely fond of the company of children.

Gen. J. B. Callis, who died in Lancaster, Wis., last week, had charge of the guard-posting in Washington on the night of Lincoln's assassination, and it was his quick action that saved the other lives which were threatened.

The whimsical taste in photographs which has taken possession of Israel Zangwill, the novelist, has induced him to have his latest picture taken while stirring the ingredients of a cake in the kitchen of Judge Suizberger, of Philadelphia.

Both candidates for New York's Governorship are intimately connected with the South. Judge Van Wyck graduated from the University of North Carolina, and married a Richmond girl. Colonel Roosevelt's mother was a Georgian, a descendant of Archibald Bullock, president of the colony from 1776 to 1777.

Henry Dunant, the founder of the Red Cross Society, put half his fortune into the society's work, and then lost the other half in business. The citizens of Stuttgart are raising a fund for him.

Admiral Dewey is fond of a horse, but, unlike the majority, he is a good rider and hunter.

The Rev. Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church of Chicago, says that he will remain pastor if the church will give him a good assistant and will broaden the church creed from theological to ethical standards. "I would have Plymouth Church open a door large enough to admit a man as religiously great as Abraham Lincoln, however small he might be theologically," he says.

Lieutenant Peary's little daughter, born in Greenland five years ago, while her father was on an Arctic trip, cannot endure warm weather, and suffered severely during the recent summer. When the temperature rises above 70 she wilts, but always feels well in extremely cold weather.

The re-election of the venerable William M. Evarts to the chairmanship of the board of trustees of the Peabody educational fund is a reminder of the fact that, although no longer a participant in the world's activities, he still lives and is the only surviving member of the original board.

PORTO RICO OURS.

The Stars and Stripes Raised Over San Juan.

MANY SALUTES FIRED.

Admiral Schley, General Brooke and General Gordon, the United States Commissioners, Witness the Ceremony—The Bands Play "The Star-Spangled Banner.

San Juan, Porto Rico, (Special.)—Promptly at noon Tuesday the American flag was raised over San Juan, thus completing American possession of Porto Rico. The ceremony was quiet and dignified, unmarred by disorder.

The Eleventh Regular Infantry, with two batteries of the Fifth Artillery, landed in the morning. The artillery proceeded to the forts and the infantry lined up on the docks.

It was a holiday for San Juan and there were many people in the streets.

Admiral Schley and General Gordon, accompanied by their staffs, proceeded to the palace in carriages. The Eleventh Infantry and its band, with Troop H, of the Sixth Cavalry, then marched through the streets and formed in the square opposite the palace.

At 11.40 A. M. General Brooke, Admiral Schley and General Gordon, the United States evacuation commissioners, came out of the palace with a large number of naval officers and formed on the right side of the square. The streets behind the soldiers were thronged with people, who stood waiting in silence. At last the city clock struck the hour of 12 and the crowds, almost breathless and with eyes fixed upon the flagpole, watched for developments.

With the sound of the first gun from Morro Castle Major Dean and Lieutenant Castle, of General Brooke's staff, hoisted the stars and stripes, while the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner." All heads were bared and the crowds cheered. Morro Castle, Fort San Cristobal and the United States revenue cutter Manning, lying in the harbor, fired 21 guns each.

Senor Munoz Rivera, who was president of the recent autonomist council of secretaries, and other officials of the late insular government were present at the proceedings.

Congratulations and handshaking among the American officers followed the raising of the flag. Naval Ensign King hoisted the stars and strips on the Intendencia, but all other flags on public buildings were hoisted by military officers. Simultaneously with the raising of the flag over the captain-general's palace many others were hoisted from private houses in different parts of the city.

The work of the United States evacuation commission is now over and its report will be forwarded to Washington. The commissioners worked without the least delay and in the most thorough and effective manner.

HAVANA IN A BAD CONDITION.

Rubbish and Dirt the Real Cause of the Infectious Diseases.

Havana, (Special.)—Colonel Waring, of the United States Sanitary Commission, has forwarded to Washington an exhaustive report dwelling particularly upon the filthy condition of this city, which is the real cause of all the infectious diseases. Some days have elapsed since even the principal street has been swept, and rubbage and filth are accumulating rapidly. The municipal officers take no steps to remedy the evil. The trouble seems to be that the work of sweeping the streets is let out by contract, and the contractor claims the city now owes him $40,000, without which he cannot buy carts or mules or pay wages to continue the service.

The Spanish military commanders have notified the American military commanders that the steamer Colon will take on board this week at Nuevitas, province of Puerto Principe, the sick soldiers now in that part of the country. The Spanish troops of the Colijmar garrison are being concentrated at Guanabacoa, preparatory to being embarked for Spain.

Owing to an announcement in the newspapers of a sale of some articles and materials by the Spanish Ordnance Department, the United States evacuation commissioners sent Captain Griscom and Captain Brooks to attend the sale and take notes of the articles auctioned.

They found included in the sale several mortars and other guns.

The commissioners promptly sent a protest to the Spanish evacuation commissioners, who replied that the articles referred to were useless for service, and were only being sold as old metal.

The commissioners instructed Captain Brooks to make a thorough inventory in order to know the exact number and nature of the articles in case a sale should be effected despite the protest.

His Bones Grew Abnormally.

Harry A. Heupel, aged 23 years, died at Toledo, Ohio, of a most remarkable disease. His bones practically ate up his flesh. For some time he has been suffering with tubercular peritonitis. After becoming bed-ridden his bones began to grow abnormally. The fingers grew to be about seven inches in length, while the toes grew to such an extent that the skin on the top of the feet drew them back. At the time of his death there was very little flesh on Heupel's body. The physicians who held the post-mortem said that the growth of the bones had taxed the other parts of the body so that the man looked like a skeleton.

Insurgents Killing Friars.

A Washington special says: General Otis is given attention to the complaints that have reached him to the effect that the Philippine insurgents are ill-treating and killing such of the friars as fall into their hands. Their is difficulty in dealing with such cases, owing to the fact that the United States military and naval forces are not always in possession of the places where the outrages are committed, but they are under instructions to use their good offices with the insurgents to prevent the commission of these outrages.

Shot Herself Before Her Family.

Omaha, Neb., (Special.)—Mrs. Hattie Steele, wife of William W. Steele, attempted suicide under distressing conditons at her home in this city. Her husband had called to arrange documents for their final separation. While they were discussing the future of their children, Mrs. Steele suddenly arose, and in the presence of her husband and two little boys placed a pistol to her head and fired. Surgeons say there is no possibility of her recovery.

Mrs. Eliza Hendricks, widow of the former Vice-President, is managing her husband's estate so well as to earn the title of "the best business woman in Indiana."

BIG PEACE JUBILEE.

A Notable Demonstration Given by Chicagoans.

Chicago, Ill., (Special.)—The National Peace Jubilee of Chicago, was inaugurated Sunday night with a union thanksgiving service at the Auditorium. President McKinley attended and listened to addresses by a Jewish rabbi, a Roman Catholic priest, a Presbyterian clergyman and a noted colored orator. The applause for the President was terrific and at one time he was compelled to rise in his box and respond to the frantic cheering of the audience. The services, however, were of a religious character.

The President rested during the greater part of the day at the residence of Capt. Lafayette McWilliams, his relative, where he is being entertained. For a short time in the afternoon he was taken for a drive in company with Mrs. McKinley, Capt. McWilliams and Mrs. McWilliams.

The party was driven to the Auditorium at 8 o'clock, and all along the way people lined the streets to watch the passage of the President's carriage. Easily 12,000 people were within the great Auditorium.

The President was seated in a box and with him were Alexander H. Revell; President William R. Harper, of the University of Chicago; Captain McWilliams and Secretaries Porter and Cortelyou. Among the occupants of the other boxes were James McKinley, the President's nephew; Secretary Wilson and Miss Wilson, Secretary and Mrs. Gage, Secretary Bliss, Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn and Postmaster Gordon.

Elaborate music had been prepared for the meeting, under the direction of Henry B. Roney, Rev. Dr. Henry W. Thomas, pastor of the People's Church, was chairman of the meeting; Bishop Samuel Fallows led in the recital of the Lord's prayer and Rev. Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones in the responsive reading.

"We are proud that when war was imminent the affairs of the nation were in the hands of a man"—here Dr. Hirsch's voice was drowned by a great wave of applause. When he could be heard, the speaker finished his sentence—"a true American, one that loved Peace, a worshiper of the Prince of Peace." Loud cheers followed Dr. Hirsch's statement of his sentiments in reference to territorial acquisition when he said:

"Constitutionalism, not colonial dependency, must be the watchword of the war in relation to the countries delivered from Spanish rule."

Rev. Dr. Thomas P. Hodnett, a Catholic clergyman, caught the fancy and applause of the audience by repeated reference to Dewey, Sampson, Schley and the Rough Riders, and when he mentioned, President McKinley by name, the people became so demonstrative that the President was compelled to rise in his box and bow his acknowledgments.

One of the most stirring speeches of the evening was made by Rev. Dr. John Henry Barrows, who took a firm stand in favor of the retention of the Philippines, which sentiment appeared to meet entirely the approbation of the audience.

Booker T. Washington was the last speaker.

Will Honor McKinley.

Chicago, Ill., (Special.)—The degree of LL. D. was conferred on President McKinley by the University of Chicago.

The President and his party were entertained at luncheon by President and Mrs. Harper, of the University, at their residence, and afterward, accompanied by the trustees and faculty of the institution, proceeded to Haskell Museum, were President McKinley was created a doctor of laws and invested with the gown and hood pertaining to that scholastic rank.

The President then led a procession of the university faculties, fellows and counselors across the campus to Kent Theatre, where other ceremonies took place.

ABOUT FOREST LANDS.

Government to Issue a Book of Value to Farmers and Lumbermen.

Washington, (Special).—"Practical Assistance to Farmers, Lumbermen and Others in Handling Forest Lands" is the title of Circular No. 21, Division of Forestry, by Gifford Pinchot, forester, soon to be issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

This circular states that the forest lands are owned by the Government of the United States, by some of the States, and by private owners. The private forest lands exceed in area those of the Federal Government and those of the States combined, and their preservation is of vast importance to the nation. These lands are held for profit, but as a rule treatment they receive is calculated to destroy their value rather than to sustain or increase it.

Therefore, the Division of Forestry has undertaken to provide a series of practical examples of improved treatment of private forest lands in which the interest of the owner and the protection and improvement of the forests shall have equal weight. The object of the undertaking is to show that improved methods of handling timber lands are best for the owner as well as for the forest, by assisting a few owners to try them, and then publishing the methods and results for the benefit of all.

The Division, as far as its appropriation will permit, will aid the owners of both large and small holdings on receipt of applications stating the situation, area and character of the forest for which working plans are desired.

The plan proposed is for the purpose of promoting and increasing the present value and usefulness to the owner and to perpetuate and improve the forest.

DICTATED BY SAMPSON.

Statement That Spain's Right and Title to Cuba Ceases December 1.

Havana, (Special).—A conference lasting three hours was held Tuesday morning between General Wade, General Butler and Admiral Sampson as to the contents of the five official notes delivered to the American Commissioners by the Spanish evacuation commission.

The Spanish claim that it would be impossible to effect evacuation in the short period of time fixed by the Americans. They insist that the sovereignty of Spain will continue until the final treaty of peace is signed in Paris.

In reply Admiral Sampson personally dictated a brief note stating emphatically that December 1 would positively be the date on which Spain's rights, claims and sovereignty in the Island of Cuba would cease to exist.

The American note was delivered to General Parrado, of the Spanish evacuation commission by Captain Hart.

Tobacco Combination a Failure.

The Louisville Evening Post says that the big tobacco combination is a thing of the past and that there is no further chance of the Continental Company forming the combination expected and that all negotiations are off. Louisville companies, it is stated, would not enter the "combine."

RESULTS OF THE WAR.

Grave Possibilities Which This Government is About to Assume.

A Washington special says: Most true were the words of the President in his Omaha speech, when, in referring to the duties and responsibilities devolved upon this country by the war with Spain, he said: "The problems will not be solved in a day." The President, as told by one who listened to him, uttered these words in a manner so solemn and impressive as to thrill every one present. There is no doubt he felt the force of his own utterances and realized his own tremendous share in the responsibility of a happy or unhappy solution.

The appreciation of the greatness of the questions which confront the executive and the legislative branches of the government grows daily here, and the conviction is intensified that it may require all the wisdom and discretion concentrated in both branches to decide rightly and avoid the pitfalls of national disaster which lie on every side.

The policy of Spain, it is too apparent, is one of procrastination. Should this not be sternly and decisively resisted, it is not difficult to foresee we might still be negotiating twelve months from now, with no prospect of reaching conclusions of importance. But, as is understood, this government is not to be put aside in any such manner. No doubt exists that, irrespective of what transpires at Paris or Madrid, the authority of this government will be fully and firmly established over all the territory in controversy at the time decided upon by the President before the beginning of the peace negotiations.

After all, however, these are merely the preliminaries, and only subsequent to possession will come the disposition of the problems, which the President, with prophetic warning, says cannot "be solved in a day." Expansion is currently accepted as the policy of the Executive, and the trend of events is surely giving strength and influence to that policy. Whether the country will or not, it does not seem possible to prevent the great Atlantic and Pacific colonies of Spain from being thrown into our laps. Porto Rico actually and completely fell into our lap Tuesday, and, as we know, fell to stay. Cuba and the Philippines will soon follow, and then the first great question is whether we shall keep them permanently.

There can be no controversy as to the point that they must in any circumstances remain under the jurisdiction of the United States for a time so long that now it is absolutely indefinite.

It is evident that much of Spanish policy, of Spanish customs, traditions and economics must go with Spanish occupation, and there must be a radical change in Spanish financial systems. All the details of government, social and economic, must be altered so as to adapt them to ours.

FOR LAFAYETTE MONUMENT.

Commissioner Peck Makes Application for Site In Exposition Grounds.

At the meeting of the Municipal Council of Paris the President of the Council read a letter from F. W. Peck, United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1900, asking on behalf of the Lafayette Monument Committee a site in the Exposition grounds for the proposed statute of Lafayette.

The President thanked the United States for "this evidence of sympathy and Republican brotherhood," and said he had forwarded the request to the Exposition Commissioners with a recommendation that it be granted.

SEVEN KILLED BY SCALDING.

Torpedo-boat Davis' Boiler Tubes Exploded on Trial Trip.

A special from Astoria, Oreg., says: The torpedo-boat Davis, which started on its official trial trip Thursday, was disabled by the bursting of a number of boiler tubes. Eight of the crew were badly scalded, and three of them died soon after.

The accident occurred in the Columbia River, about twenty miles above Astoria. The nature of the explosion has not been made known, and the examination of the boilers will be required to determine exactly what part of the boilers burst.

The best theory obtainable is that some of the tubes of the outward boiler exploded, owing to a derangement of the automatic water guage, which permitted the water to get too low. Excepting for the havoc naturally wrought in the boiler-room the boat is uninjured.

THE BOSTON AT AMOY.

American Warship is Short of Coal and the Cargo of Her Collier is on Fire.

Manila, (Special.)—The United States cruiser Boston and the collier Nero, which on October 5 were ordered to proceed to Hong Kong in connection with the recent disturbances at and near Pekin, have arrived at Amoy, on the island of that name, in the Province of Fo-Kien, opposite Formosa—the former short of coal and the latter with her cargo afire.

Well authenticated reports have reached here of a terrible state of anarchy in the Southern Philippines. The Spaniards there are cooped up in the principal towns.

Victoria, B. C.—The steamer Empress of Japan brings word that 400 of the troops at Manila are down with dysentery. The strange thing about it is that more regulars are affected than volunteers. The hospital ship Rio de Janeiro left Manila September 16 and is now due at San Francisco with 450 men afflicted with dysentery on board.

FRANCE THREATENS CHINA.

Will Take Action if Missionaries Lives Are Not Absolutely Guaranteed.

Paris, (Special.)—At a cabinet meeting the minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, read a dispatch from the French minister at Pekin, M. Gerard, announcing that a French missionary and several Chinese Catholics have been massacred or burned to death in a chapel at Paxiung, by a mob.

M. Gerard immediately demanded reparation from the Chinese government, including pecuniary compensation.

Minister Delcasse instructed M. Gerard to notify the Chinese foreign office that the French government will take action if China does not adopt measures absolutely guaranteeing the lives of the missionaries.

CAPT. DREYFUS IN PARIS.

Said to Be Confined In the Fortress at Mount Valerien.

A Paris evening newspaper announces that Capt. Dreyfus is already in Paris and is now confined in the Fortress at Mont Valerine, to which he was secretly brought.

Maj. Comte Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy, who had hitherto not denied the London Observer's assertion that he had claimed to be the author of the Dreyus borderau, will sue the Observer for libel because of that statement.

The Denver News declares that Colorado smelters lead the world. Charges for treating ore are lower than plants in foreign countries with cheap fuel and labor.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Nine Italian anarchists have been arrested in Alexandria, Egypt, as a result of a plot to assassinate Emperor William, of Germany.

It is reported in Paris that a military plot involving Prince Louis Bonaparte has been discovered.

The railroad employes in Paris refused to obey the order to strike.

A French officer bearing a report from Major Marchand at Fashoda has arrived at Khartoum.

The French minister at Pekin has threatened that French troops will cross the Chinese frontier unless a prisoner in the hands of the Szechuan rebels is released.

The funeral of Queen Luise, of Denmark, took place at Copenhagen and at Roskilde, the ancient seat of Danish royalty.

A new ministry has been formed by the Afrikander party in Cape Colony.

The trials of the Maroons in Jamaica ended, seven being convicted and five dismissed.

The latest news from the wreck of the Atlantic Transport Company's steamer Mohegan, which sank near the Lizard, off the coast of Cornwell, is that about 100 persons were drowned.

Mr. Oscar S. Straus, the new United States minister to Turkey, was formally received by the Sultan at Constantinople.

The Dowager Empress of China has given assent to a reform measure establishing boards of trade at Shanghai and Hankow to control the business of the southern part of the empire.

Turkey has notified the powers that she assents to their demands for the immediate withdrawal of Turkish troops from Crete.

The American Chamber of Commerce in Paris gave a dinner to Ferdinand W. Peck, American commissioner-general to the Paris Exposition.

Lord Roseberry, in a speech on the Fashoda dispute, said France had deliberately committed an unfriendly act against Great Britain.

Julio A. Roca was inaugurated as President of Argentina.

The failure of railroad employes in Paris to join the building trades strike has been a heavy blow to the strikers, whose cause now seems to be waning.

Martial law will be declared in Jamaica if the Maroons begin their threatened outbreak.

A sale of Zola's effects began in Paris, but was stopped by the novelist's friends, who paid for the first article offered enough to satisfy the judgment against him.

The reply of the Turkish government to the note of the powers on the evacuation of Crete accepts the terms proposed, but expresses a wish for certain modifications.

A hundred native African chiefs have been arrested and will be tried at Freetown, capital of the British colony Sierra Leone, for murdering American missionaries.

The United States will probably secure not less than 200,000 square feet of space for exhibits at the Paris Exposition.

BROOKE IN FULL CONTROL.

Ministers of Porto Rico's Former Government Resign.

San Juan, Porto Rico, (Special).—The city remains orderly and all is quiet on the island. General Brooke is installed in the palace and General Henry remains as commander of the district of Ponce. General Grant has been appointed commander of the district of San Juan.

Senors Rivera, Blanco, Lopez and Carbonnel, ministers of the insular government, have presented their resignations to General Brooke, stating that they will perform their functions, if desired, until their successors are appointed.

The first general order issued by General Brooke is a dignified, fair document, and has been well received by the people. The postoffice under American auspices, is being established with all possible haste.

A DISASTER NEAR LONDON.

Express Train Going a Mile a Minute in Collision.

A London special says: A terrible railway accident occurred on the Great Central Railway, near Barnet, about eleven miles north of London.

An express train, going at the rate of a mile a minute, came into collision with a freight train that was switching across the track, at Barnet Junction. The express piled up, a complete wreck. Nine dead, and thirteen seriously injured have been recovered from the wreckage, and there are others under the debris.

Position of Ships in Santiago Fight.

A Washington special says: The report of the Wainwright board, convened for the purpose of determining the positions and courses of the ships engaged in the action at Santiago July 3, has been made public. Before plotting these positions the board took each ship separately and discussed her data for the position under consideration—this data being obtained from the report of the commanding officers, notes taken during the action and the evidence of the members of the board. In reconciling differences of opinion in regard to distances, bearings, ranges, &c., full liberty was given to the representative of the ship under discussion to bring in any argument or data he considered necessary. The board submits this report with the statement that, under the circumstances, it is as nearly correct as is possible so long after the engagement.

Wild Dream of Spanish Plotters.

A Washington special says: A story is made public here purporting to give the particulars of a Spanish plot to retain Cuba. General Blanco is made the central figure. According to the story, he was to set up an independent sovereignty and obtain recognition from the South American governments and Mexico. This would give belligerent rights. The plan was to increase the fortifications at Havana and trust to the ability of the army to hold it against any force the United States government might send. Rather than continue the conflict, it was believed by those in the plot, the United States would recognize the independent goverment so formed.

A DUCHESS IS ROBBED.

While on a Train Her Satchel, Containing Jewels is Stolen.

A Paris special says: The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland, while on board a train bound for Calais, lost a satchel containing jewelry worth $150,000.

The Duchess left the train at Amiens and returned to Paris to report her loss to the police. It is believed that the satchel was stolen, but there is no clue to the thief.

Mr. Kempner Returns to Washington.

Louis Kempner, the United States postal agent in Cuba, reported to the Postoffice Department at Washington. While in Washington he will present a report on the work done by the postal authorities in Cuba and the present conditions of the service there. Mr. Kempner is in the United States on leave of absence and expects to remain about a month. He will return to Cuba on the expiration of his leave to establish a permanent system of postoffices and postal routes.

DEWEY TAKES REBEL SHIPS.

Capture of Two More as They Arrive at Cavite.

Manila, (Special.)—The Americans continue capturing rebel vessels as they arrive at Cavite. Two have been captured this week. Admiral Dewey's reasons for seizing these small craft of the insurgents are that they are usually conveying arms and are usually flying the Philippine flag, which is not recognized among nations.

Washington, (Special.)—The sensational Spanish report of a naval battle between Admiral Dewey's vessels and the insurgent navy in the Philippines is received with absolute incredulity in both the Navy and War Departments. If there has been any recent action Admiral Dewey has failed to mention it, and neither General Otis nor United States Consul Wildman has regarded it as worthy of notice.

It is believed at the Navy Department that the Spanish authorities refer to the seizure of the little steamer Abby by the McCulloch, on September 23. This steamer was of American register, though formerly known as the Pasig. It was reported to Admiral Dewey that she was bringing arms and supplies of war to the insurgents. He sent the McCulloch to stop this movement, but when the cutter found the Abby in Batanzas bay the latter vessel had landed her cargo of arms and the insurgents refused to give them up. Thereupon the Abby was seized and taken by the McCulloch to Manila.

It is possible there have been some similar incidents not deemed worthy of report in the Islands of Cebu or Panay, as it has been reported that insurgent vessels have been carrying arms to spread the insurrection in those islands, and Dewey would have repressed them. But the reports to the Navy Department show that it is absurd to speak of an insurgent navy seriously, for the entire force consists of a few schooners and one or two little coasting steamers, all put together not being a match for the least of the vessels under Dewey's command. The explanation of the Admiral's interference with these vessels in their operations is a desire on his part to maintain the status quo in the Philippines pending the conclusion of the peace commission's work in Paris.

REPORTED THREATS BY DAY.

He is Said to Have Told the Spaniards That Delay Was All They Could Gain.

A dispatch to a London news agency from Paris says: "Monday the Peace Conference reached a crisis for the first time. Judge Day presented the demands of the American commissioners in threatening words.

"He said that delay was the only possible object attainable by the persistent efforts of the Spanish commissioners to saddle the United States with the Cuban debt and would be tolerated no longer, as the United States would neither assume nor guarantee any part of the debt.

"The Spaniards replied that this placed Spain in a position of repudiating or of reducing the face value of the Cuban bonds from 50 to 60 per cent., paying only half the stipulated interest on the reduced value. Before they would adopt either alternative they would surrender to the United States the entire Philippines.

"Judge Day responded that the surrender of the Philippines would probably be demanded irrespective of the Cuban or any other debt.

"This, to the Spaniards the first intimation of the intentions of the United States as to the Philippines, resulted in a whispered conference, followed by a request for an adjournment in order to communicate with Madrid. Judge Day said that President McKinley had instructed him to demand the entire surrender of Porto Rico Tuesday, and the delivery of every town on the island to the United States officers before midnight, together with the evacuation of Havana on or before November 1, when the United States would be at the gates of the city ready to take possession.

"There was no alternative offered in the case of either of these demands, and the session consequently was brief. The American commissioners have received dispatches from Washington indicating that the administration is irritated and indignant over the delay of the Spanish commissioners."

FIELD OF LABOR.

Worcester corsemakers want $2.25 for nine hours.

No labor souvenir will hereafter be issued in New York.

The Onward Labor Club, of New York, is sixty years old.

Birmingham (Ala.) powder workers, tailors, and horseshoers have organized.

A few weeks ago the employes of the Terre Haute Street Railway Company asked Receiver Jump if he had any objection to the men organizing, and he told them that, on the contrary, he thought it was the right thing for them to do.

The co-operative societies of Great Britain have nearly 2,000,000 members, whose profits during last year reached £6,000,000, or $30,000,000, after paying all employes trade union wages at trade union hours. The wholesale co-operative society alone contributed $25,000 of its funds to the engineers' strike.

A plank of the Massachusetts Democratic platform: "We recognize the widespread and reasonable demand for State supervision and the reduction by law of the rates charged by the telephone companies of this Commonwealth to the end that the service, which is now the luxury of the few, shall become the cheap convenience of the many.

Orazzio Ravechio, of Buffalo, is the plaintiff in an action brought against the Ordine Unite dee Naivali, the Italian labor union, to compel his reinstatement. According to the papers submitted by Attorney Oshel, Ravechio was expelled on the charge that he presented a sick claim when he was not sick. This is denied and a doctor's certificate is presented to sustantiate the denial.

The National League of Bartenders gained 7,000 members during the past three years, and now numbers 12,000, with 157 local leagues, distributed in ninety-one different cities. The Bartenders' League was organized for the reason that under the rules bartenders are debarred from joining other benevolent associations, and life insurance companies charge them two prices for insurance, and the league was organized to provide them with these advantages. Arrangements have recently been made to build a bartenders' home near Waukesha, in which it is proposed to take care of the members of the organization when they become too old to follow their occupations, or are incapacitated.

Turks Evacuate Crete.

Ismail Bey, the Turkish military governor, has informed the admirals of the foreign warships that the Sultan has ordered the withdrawal of all the Turkish troops in Crete, in compliance with the joint note from Great Britain, Russia, Italy and France.

KING WHEAT.

You may tell of your armored cruisers,
And your great ships of the line;
And swift or slow may steamers go
Across the billowy brine.
Like thunder may the cannon boom
To greet their flags unfurled,
And for an hour they may have power
To rule the frightened world.

From ocean shore to ocean shore
Lie lines of gleaming steel,
And night or day, we hear alway
The ring of rushing wheel;
Though buffalo have left the plain,
And Indian tents are furled,
Nor steam nor hand at wealth's command
Can rule the busy world.

But where the hillside rises fair
In terraces of green,
And on the plain, where wind and rain
Sweep fields of golden sheen,
Where sturdy yellow stalks arise,
With bannered heads unfurled,
Here you may greet the great King Wheat,
The ruler of the world.

Oh, hills may shake and vales resound
Beneath the flying car,
And driven by steam and winds a-beam
Our ships ride fast and far;
Cities may crumble 'neath the guns
Which guard our flag unfurled,
Yet all shall greet—at last—King Wheat,
For hunger rules the world.
—Ninette M. Lowater, in Youth's Companion.

MY SIN.

When I was a young man I fell in love, as young men generally do, with the girl who came handiest. This particular girl happened to be Belle Burton, and I devoted myself to her, rode with her, boated with her (it was a country place where we met), walked with her, talked with her, begged her for the roses she wore in her hair and tried (in vain), for I was no poet, to make sonnets not only to her "eyebrows," but to her hair, her cheeks and her lily white hands. In fact, I went through the pretty dream of first love as most young people do, and it ended, as it generally does, in an unpleasant awakening.

One day a stage arrived at the hotel with a dozen dashing New Yorkers for passengers. The next, one of them obtained an introduction to Belle Burton. There was no doubt whatever that he was handsomer than men usually are or that his grace and accomplishments were equal to his personal charms. Handsome Arnold he was generally called, and girls went into raptures over his large, long-lashed eyes and blonde mustache, and men feared his broad shoulders, deep chest and splendid proportions. For my part, I hated him from the first, for no sooner had he appeared upon the carpet than Belle seemed utterly to forget my very existence.

I suppose she had never cared anything about me, but she had flirted with me while there was no better fun to be had, and I was old enough to know that the man she loves is the one no woman ever flirts with. With Arnold she was rather graver than with most men, but her eyes sparkled as he approached her. She blushed when his name was mentioned, and cared for nothing in which he had not some share. In fact, it was as plain that she was in love with him as that he was devoted to her; and there was no doubt in any one's mind that all this would end in a wedding. It was a good thing, said the old people, for poor Belle Burton "had nothing." For my part, it seemed to me that all the luck was Arnold's.

I had never thought myself very ill-looking before, but now I was wretchedly conscious of all sorts of deficiencies. I looked in the glass many times a day. I spent half my time criticising my countenance, and longing vainly for the charms of handsome Arnold. I could not hope to possess them, even should I use all the hair oil and cosmetics of the advertising columns of the daily paper, and bribe to my aid the tailor who best understood the art of padding shoulders; but next to having a fairy transformation effected for my benefit, I should have been pleased to see Arnold lose his beauty. I hope I've been forgiven for it. I scarcely can forgive myself, but I could have prayed that some ban might fall upon him—that he might break his limbs, or catch the small-pox or somehow spoil his complexion or figure.

I was not a wicked young fiend by nature, but love, which, when it prospers, is the most humanizing emotion of the soul, is most likely to develop all the evil emotions of one's nature when it comes to grief.

I should have taken my departure and put myself out of the way of hourly torture, but I did not do so wisely. I lingered about the place and did small things to spite the happy pair—intruded on their tete-a-tetes, managed to force the society of some excellent and loquacious matron or some troublesome child upon them, looked daggers of contempt at him and forgot to pass the butter to her. At last a grand chance for annoying him occurred. He was a good rider and proud of his accomplishment, and he had a restive, nervous animal which he boasted no one could ride but himself. I had heard him declare himself perfect master of the creature, who had never given him serious trouble save once, when suddenly brought into the presence of an artist, who was sketching under a white umbrella.

"That," said handsome Arnold, "was something Prince could not understand and it made him forget who held the bridle."

As he came prancing up to the gate, or rode away with an air, I used to wish for an artist with a white umbrella. I desired to see that fellow unseated and ingloriously turned into the mud. That would have made me happy; and once when he had offended me more than ever by his gallant style of riding, I sauntered out into the fields—cursing him in my inmost soul—when what should I spy in the middle of the grass, intent upon a bunch of clover, but a fat pre-Raphaelite artist, in a white suit, a flapping hat and a white sketching umbrella that would have frightened the clergyman's gray mare, who was nearly as old as himself, into being a runaway.

I rushed toward this artist with enthusiasm. I took off my hat to him. I said:

"Sir, I rejoice that one of your glorious profession has at last visited us. You love the minute, I see. Have you noticed the spiderwebs on the blackberry bushes at the turn of the lane, the dew sparkling on the silvery film, the delicious fruit glowing beneath—have you seen that, sir?"

The pre-Raphaelite artist scratched his head with his brush, and said:

"Well, no, I ain't."

"Will you come and see it, sir?" I said. "Will you make it immortal on your canvas?"

The pre-Raphaelite artist replied:

'Well, I wouldn't mind."

I did not care what he said, so that he came. My object was not art, it was the white umbrella. I desired to have him seated where the eyes of handsome Arnold's restive Prince would fall upon him as he turned the corner of the garden walk, and to that very spot I beguiled my artist and there stationed him, and when he had settled with Chinese precision to his spiderwebs and blackberries, hid myself behind a tree to enjoy the comic scene I fully expected would follow.

I heard handsome Arnold bid adieu to the ladies. I heard the patter of his horse's feet upon the road, and in a moment more I saw him come gayly on, a smile upon his handsome face, a rich color on his cheek—youth, health, strength and happiness expressed in every curve and outline of his statuesque form. The next instant Prince had seen the white artist and the white umbrella. And then—then, heaven forgive me, not the amusing spectacle of handsome Arnold's discomfiture that I had hoped to see. He kept his seat, while Prince, rearing and plunging, dashed wildly away with him toward a precipitous path along the cliff side, and vanished like a mad thing, with his rider still upon his back, going straight toward a certain awful precipice which overhung the rocky river shore below.

I cannot go on. They picked him up just alive, no more, at the foot of the precipice; and they carried him, a mere mass of broken bones and bleeding flesh, back to the great hotel. Late at night I crept softly upstairs on my way to bed, and passing Belle Burton's door, heard those slow, heavy sobs that tell of a breaking heart issuing thence.

"He cannot live," the messenger had said, and I was, perhaps, doubly a murderer. I thought seriously of adding to my crime by committing suicide that awful night.

But poor Arnold did live. He had a wonderful constitution, unbroken, as all the men who knew him knew, by dissipation of any kind, and it is hard to kill such a man. He lived, and strength returned to him at last; but no one would ever call him handsome Arnold any more. He had fallen on his face on the horrible jagged rocks, and during his illness all his bonny brown hair had turned gray. No one would know him, they told me; and so powerfully had his beauty and his sweetness affected even men of coarse natures that they uttered these words for the most part with tears in their eyes. As for myself, I would far rather have seen a ghost.

Yet the sight was forced on me. One day I received a note from him, asking me to come to the hotel, and it was signed—Henry Arnold.

I had no choice. I could not refuse. I went to him.

As I saw him seated in a great arm-chair in the room to which the waiter showed me—as he rose and advanced toward me, and I saw that he limped heavily—I wonder that I did not die. I felt the blood leaving my face, and I saw the hot flush rise to his, as he noticed the shock he gave me.

But he only said:

"Sit down. It is kind of you to come."

I staggered to a chair and I saw nothing for a while; yet through it all, I wondered what he thought of my strange conduct, and hated myself for my weakness.

At last he spoke:

"I see how I—how my appearance affects you," he said, very sadly. "It is a horrible thing that I am trying to grow used to. I wish I had broken my neck. Of course, any man would, under the circumstances. But I did not ask you to come that I might say that to you. I want you to take a note from me to a lady at your aunt's house, if you will be so kind. I choose you because you are, as it were, one of the family, and you will be very careful and—kind, I know. It is Miss Belle Burton. I hoped to marry her one day. Of course all that is over now. No one would—no woman could—overlook my hideous appearance."

His voice broke a little, but he went on bravely:

"So I have written to her. I do not want her to see me, and I shall go abroad in a week or so, and—you'll tell her you—you've seen me, you know. I have loved her very much. I always shall; and this is terribly hard."

He broke down entirely there and took a letter from his bosom and put it into my hand.

"Give it to her," he said and turned away.

I took it from his hand and left him.

I went straight to Belle Burton. I found her in the garden, and I told her from whom I came and gave her the missive. She read it through gravely, but without tears. Then she looked at me with eyes that had such a solemn, holy look in them as one would hope to see in an angel's.

"Edward," she said, "he says he is frightfully altered; is it so?"

"Yes," I answered.

"Do you know what he has written?" she said, softly.

"I guess what it is."

"My poor boy!" said she. "As if any thing would change me but a change in his heart. Will you take me to him, Edward? I must go at once."

"Command me," I said.

She caught up the wide straw hat on the bench beside her and drew on her gloves, and took my arm. I never loved her so well as I did then, but, for once, it was with a perfectly unselfish love. I knew what she was about to do and I blessed her for it.

And so I took her to him; my hand opened the door of his room for her; my eyes saw—yes and gladly—that however that changed face might affect others, it only made her love for him more tender. I saw her rush into his arms and hide her head on his shoulders; and then I went softly away and hid myself where no one could see me, and cried like a baby.

Ah! well, that is a good while ago, and they have been very happy. The big fellow is almost as graceful as ever, and as for his face—I do not think it would matter much to me what my face was if any one loved it as well as Belle does his.

I go to see them sometimes, and my mad fancy of kneeling down and confessing my share in the horrible affair of the past is quite abandoned. Besides, Belle's daughter is sixteen now, and if an old fellow of thirty-six—ah! well, who knows what may happen in the future. Only that would be another story quite, and I need not tell it here. It is written, it is written.

HORN-DEVOURING LARVAE.

Soft-Bodied Insects Which Eat Holes in Living Animals' Horns.

A curious fact which for many years has proved a bone of contention among scientific men has just been decided. Sportsmen and naturalists when hunting in India and Africa have from time to time had brought under their notice the horns of various species of deer and buffalo which have been more or less perforated by insects. On careful examination it was found that the little creatures which tunneled and made their home in the hard fibre of the horn were the caterpillars, or larvae of a moth, belonging to the same family as the common and all too familiar clothes moth.

From their diminutive size, the moths belonging to this family have received the name of tineidae, and it has been observed that they are all more or less given to making their homes in strange places during the larval stage of their existence. The little larvae of our old enemy the clothes moth, for instance, make for themselves protective cylinders out of the cloth they so greedily devour.

Sometimes these tubes present a very curious appearance, owing to their having enlarged as the insect has grown and different colored materials used for the new portions of the old case. The larvae of another branch of this family deck themselves out with floral garments, the calyx of the flower of the common marjoram being a very popular dress, while others are of a mining disposition and love to excavate elaborate tunnels in the leaves of the honeysuckle.

Strange as these habits appear, it is yet more wonderful that a species of these soft-bodied insects should be capable of boring so hard a substance as the antlers of a deer. During the forty-five or fifty years that these horn-devouring larvae have been under observation the various stages of their existence have been successfully noted, from the laying of the egg upon the horn by the mother moth to the final appearance of her offspring as perfect male and female insects.

The larvae, on emerging from the egg, bore down into the horn, and when they have eaten their fill and are ready for their chrysalis sleep they tunnel up to the surface, so that they may have a convenient exit by which to make their escape when the pupal sleep is over and they have become perfect moths.

But, although so much of their life-history was known, there still remained one problem unsolved. This knotty question was that no one knew for certain whether these larvae attacked the horns and antlers of the buffalo and deer while the animals were alive or only after death. After many years of speculation and conflicting opinions it has at last been conclusively proven that these insects do infest the horns of living quadrupeds, for the news has just come to hand that both the larvae and chrysalis have been taken from the horns within an hour of the death of the animals to which they belonged.

A Geneva, Italy, watchmaker has figured out that the wheels of a watch, if kept in motion for a year, cover a distance of 5,000 miles.

NEWS FOR THE FAIR SEX.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON NUMEROUS FEMININE TOPICS.

Styles in Hats—Shoots, Fishes and Paddles—The Spanish Duchess—The High Bust Returning—Etc., Etc.

STYLES IN HATS.

Some of the shops are showing felt hats. There appear to be more colored felt hats than black so far this season. The alpine and banded hats are exhibited in great quantities. Their shapes are not much changed from those of last season, except that they have assumed a more finished and masculine appearance. Tight little brims and soft, broad bindings give the hat a rich appearance.—New York Tribune.

SHOOTS, FISHES AND PADDLES.

The second woman to be made a registered guide in Maine is Mrs. Mabel A. Harlow, of Dead River. Although she had never attempted to act as a professional guide, she had often accompanied her husband, who is one, on his trips into the woods. Recently a letter came from a party of men and women asking that she accompany them with her husband, and then she determined what her calling should be, and applied for a license, which was granted to her. Mrs. Harlow is considered competent to fill her place, as she can shoot, fish and paddle a canoe as well as most men. Besides these accomplishments she is a good cook, and that is what hunting parties are glad to find.

THE SPANISH DUCHESS.

A Duchess enters a shop. Do you imagine she will be more courteously received than a little milliner? Not at all. For both are instantly made at home, and treated to the hidalgo's finest manner. But she will never be the less a Duchess because she and the shopkeeper are on the best of terms. Her unconsciousness of her rank in everyday relations, which would stupefy an English Duchess, comes from the fact that she belongs to a prouder race. Had she a mind to sport her coronet in a shop the owner and his attendants would speedily make short work of her decorative dignity. To them it would simply mean an underbred and foolish exhibition, for impertinence and vulgar haughtiness are not defects the Spaniards will tolerate. This explains their inherent and incorrigible dislike of the Anglo-Saxon.—Blackwood's Magazine.

THE HIGH BUST RETURNING.

If you have recently bought a corset it is a pity, for to be in style you must have a new one, and it will be of an entirely different pattern from the one you now have.

First of all, your new corset will be tightly laced over the hips, pressing them down as low as possible, and then it will be high busted, giving a round appearance to the chest. Stiff bones will be put in the front and back, while flexible bones will be placed in the sides and over the hips, so that, while the hips and abdomen are incased, the soft, pliable bones will allow a flexible and easy movement that is very graceful.

The round garters are said to be out of style, and with the new corset has come a new garter, which consists of two silk elastic bands, beginning at the inner side of the hip attached to the corset and fastened to the stocking.

They can be fastened as loosely or as tightly as convenient, and are a great aid to those who are apt to be careless in their walk by allowing themselves to drop in at the waist, thereby throwing out the abdomen.

WINNIE DAVIS' TACT.

Here are two of the many instances showing the kind heart and wonderful tact possessed by Miss Winnie Davis.

On one of her last visits to Richmond she visited the Soldiers' Home, and, while surrounded by distinguished men and women, all anxious to do her homage, the superintendent of the home said: "Miss Winnie, the old soldiers ask to come and pay their respects to you." "Come to me?" she said. "No, indeed, I will go to them," and, out on the lawn she went, running from one old veteran to another, with a clasp of their hands, and a tactful word to each one, her very soul shining in her beautiful eyes. It was an occasion never to be forgotten.

A few years ago a prize was offered in the public schools of Richmond to the child who would write the best sketch of Jefferson Davis. Hundreds were written and the prize was awarded to a little girl. A large reception was given by General and Mrs. Joseph Anderson in honor of Mrs. Davis and Winnie and the little girl, the successful competitor, was among the guests. With that rare tact and grace so characteristic of her, Winnie devoted herself to the child, thanked her for the beautiful sketch of her father, and, as the little girl said, "Made me so happy."—Philadelphia Times.

AN ENTERTAINING PORTFOLIO.

Unmounted pictures, those pretty and interesting ones that sometimes come as supplements with the really good papers, the photographs that you do not care to frame and which are too large to put in an album, the engravings that have been picked up here and there, and especially the pictures cut out of old but good guide books, may be arranged in a portfolio so simple that it can be handled everybody without its showing the ge given it. Buy an ordinary portfolio, a good-sized one, with a strong back to it. Cover it with coarse gray linen, and paint on this in a floral or architectural design the word "Pictures."

Let your pictures be loose, but mount those which are small or which have suffered in the least, and trim the edges of those that are ragged. It is necessary in time, because they are handled a great deal, to throw some of the pictures away, but there are always fresh contributions. Two portfolios filled with these pictures will entertain a party of young people an entire evening, giving them subjects for conversation and opportunities for tete-a-tete, so that they will go home pleased with themselves and with each other.—London Mail.

HINTS FOR FRESHENING GOWNS.

It is not always possible to buy new laces and ribbons, not to speak of chiffon, but if they are taken off the gowns and given a bath in naphtha, the lace washed in water with a little borax, they will look quite fresh again—fresh enough, in most instances, to be put back where they were. A dark blue gown that had a white front of chiffon was done over the other day by putting in a front of white taffeta silk that had been treated to a bath in naphtha. Over the silk was put some chiffon that had been cleaned in the same way, and it looked quite like new; but it is better not to put cleaned chiffon or mousseline de soie on cleaned silk. Lace will look very much better, and best of all will look black lace over the white. The big bows that are worn at the throat, made of pleated black mousseline de soie, are of great advantage in freshening up a gown. They should be made into a bow before being put on, and can be attached to a band of ribbon that will form the collar. If the black is not becoming against the face, it can be easily softened by turning down a piece of white lace, or one of the very fine embroidered linen collars edged with lace that are so much worn at present. A belt and sash-ends of satin ribbon of medium width often hide a lot of wear and tear on the back of a gown, and quite remodel the skirt.—Harper's Bazar.

STRANGE FREAKS OF WOMEN.

The story is told of a lady of respectable position who ordered her apparel in such a way that it never could be said of her that she wore a pair of anything. She wore stocking of different colors and gloves of opposite hues, and in the same way introduced strong contrasts into other portions of her daily attire. When asked to give a reason for her eccentricity, she could only say that it made her uncomfortable to do otherwise.

Many other freaks of feminine eccentricity in connection with dress might be cited, but it would be difficult to instance anything more absurd than the craze in France some quarter of a century ago for using snakes and insects as toilet adornments.

The Princesse de la Tour d'Auvergne used to keep a little live snake in her pocket, and in spite of the entreaties of her husband and her friends would insist upon having it for a companion at public functions.

Mme. Musand wore a small viper on her neck amid her splendid diamonds, and when she appeared in the box at the opera every glass in the house was levelled at her as she sat scintillating with diamonds and with the dark coil of the reptile's body setting off the whiteness of her neck.

Later on the Countess de Villeneuve for several months wore on her neck a beautiful scarabee beetle. It was tethered to a ring by a very slender gold chain, which allowed the insect to run about on the lady's shoulder.

A young lady living in California some little while ago took it into her head that she would like to make a horseshoe. It had been a favorite pastime of hers to watch a neighboring blacksmith at work, and she at last asked to be allowed to try her hand upon a shoe. Permission was granted, and she did so well that she continued the employment, and came to be largely patronized. Specimens of her handiwork were subsequently exhibited at San Francisco, and the blacksmith who taught her sent one of the horseshoes as a present to Queen Victoria.

NEW FASHION FANCIES.

Cherry velvet is used for collars and sashes on black gowns.

A novelty in costume linings is black hairlined striped cherry and currant-red taffeta silk.

Taffeta yokes are made in cross or lengthwise tucks or shirred on fine cords.

Black taffeta gowns trimmed with bottle-green velvet are new this season.

Fancy black silk and mohair braid in open embroidery patterns, in narrow widths, are seen in the new trimmings.

A pretty use of lace is as a trimming, or, rather, covering for sleeves and yokes, and for the projecting epaulets which still remain with us.

The present style of narrow trimmings, in inserted effects, necessitates a great deal of hand-work. This mode will be one of the principal features in costumes and millinery this season.

Some chic forms in hats have the brims moulded with a high roll in the back and point down, with no roll at all over the face. They are rather rakish and will probably be popular with cyclists, as they protect the eyes.

Braids of all sorts, in both plain and fancy weave, will be used in the greatest profusion and will be applied in all sorts of designs, as well as in straight-up-and-down and all-around effects.

Lace is lavishly used. Among the novelties in this line are coats or blouses, which are now over plain bodies, being quite full and drawn in around the waist with belt of black velvet, or satin embroidered with gold threads and beads.

Among the handsomest hats are those with a rather narrow brim, the front brought closely up to the crown and firmly attached there. The indentation made by this fastening is filled with flowers, foliage, fruit and frillings.

WEST POINT DISCIPLINE.

A Cadet Captain Reduced to the Ranks for a Peculiar Reason.

A Cadet Captain at West Point has just been reduced to the ranks for a peculiar and unprecedented reason. Recently, while he was drilling his company, a runaway horse dashed across the field on the flank of the command.

Some of the cadets, not yet perfected in the art of immobility under strain, began to turn their heads to watch the course of the animal. At that unpropitious moment one of the "tactical officers," assigned from the regular army to drill the cadets in military manoeuvres and discipline, naturally sought to preserve his company from reprimanded and commanded, "Keep your eyes to the front!" This had the desired effect upon all the cadets but one, for whom the runaway horse still had a resistless attraction. Losing all self possession, the Captain turned sharply and said, "Turn your eyes if you want to see things, but remain quiet and face the front." It happened that the tactical officer heard the two commands, and in consequence he at once reported the Captain for giving an unmilitary order. The regulations require men in the ranks to abstain from gazing about, and the Captain had in fact permitted this while requiring the men to keep their heads still. The order, too, was not in formula. The commandant of cadets, with full and final jurisdiction over the case, immediately upon investigating the matter, reduced the Captain to the ranks, a punishment regarded by cadets as next to death or dismissal. The episode illustrates the rigidity with which the youthful soldiers are trained at the Government's military school. The work of the regular army during the late campaign well exemplifies the beneficial results of this strict discipline and the insistence of the requirement that the military life be exact in the smallest particulars.

Vegetable Giants.

Imagine a flower nine feet around and with petals strong enough to support a man. This mammoth grows in Africa and has five large, thick petals, surrounding a brilliant center, which is encircled by a wide, high brim, and which would make a bathtub large enough for a child.

There are giants among the grasses more wonderful still. If we walk knee deep in grass we say it is a fine crop, and the times we see it shoulder high are rare. In India there is a species called Dab grass which reaches above the heads of the tallest men, for it is fourteen feet high. And there is grass four times as high in the Indian forests. If trees are near the boughs furnish it support. There is, besides, a grass which grows 100 feet high—it is the giant bamboo, and the tallest in the world.

The Jericho weed in our own country is a unique giant. It is a globular mass of tangled vegetation six feet in diameter. Until fall it behaves like other plants, but when the winds of autumn dry its sap it goes on a vegetable cowboy spree. Its drying up does not make it shrink in size—only makes it lighter. It loosens from the soil, and when a cyclone or tornado comes tearing about these huge balls fly before the wind, bounding and leaping across the plains. Is it any wonder that the cattle and sheep are frightened out of their wits when they see these strange things coming and flee for their lives, more scared of the Jericho balls than of the approaching storm?—Boston Transcript.

A Widow's Queer Letter.

A certain life insurance company recently received the following letter:

"Dear Sir:—It is with deep sorrow that I take the pen to inform you that my dear wife, Anne Marie, nee Lindner, insured with you—you will find the number in your index—for the sum of $3,000, has died suddenly, leaving me in this world in the bitterest despair. This painful blow befell me this very day at 7 o'clock in the morning. Will you try to get for me the amount insured as quickly as possible? The policy bears No. 21,762. I can say very seriously and very sincerely that she was a faithful wife and an accomplished mother. So that matters may proceed more rapidly I send you herewith an official certificate of her death. Her illness has been very short, nevertheless she suffered very much, which rendered my sorrow more intense. I trust that you will help me in consoling myself by sending me very promptly the aforesaid amount, especially after having received my formal promise—and I make it to you this very moment—that when the time comes I shall insure my second wife for $6,000, double the amount of the defunct. My sorrow is immense; however, the prospect that you will hasten to satisfy me sustains me in this terrible trial. In the hope that I shall soon receive the amount insured, I and my children pray you to accept our sincere gratitude."

In a hot night Paris consumes 55,000 quarts more water than when it is colder.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Oct. 27

THE RACKET.

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Have U Selected Ur New Fall Costume Yet!

We are ready and you wont be offered the hap-hazard choice of a buyer who was not posted. We stand very close to the importer and manufacturer, and offer U patterns and styles not to be found elsewhere in Centre co. Every store can't get first choice. We do get it. Its a point worth remembering when U start out for that new dress.

The "Gold Medal" line of Black Dress goods, every yard guaranteed perfect and true to price. Botany Mills specialties in all desirable shades and weaves, stamp our Dress Goods Department as first-class.

The Dress Lining Department is one of the best in the store, and if U buy Ur own linings, we can help U get just what is required and save money for U too.

Butterick Patterns, Delineator, etc., for November now ready. Too much to talk about. Kom and C.

G. R. Spigelmyer.

New Goods Coming...

Our buyer is now in Eastern cities purchasing the stock and goods for our large Fall and Winter trade. The wide reputation of our store will be sustained in the purchasing of the latest patterns and shades in the Dress Goods line, and we promise the ladies a rare treat in the fashions, when they come to inspect the best to be had on the market. Come and see them. The goods will arrive in a few days.

Wolf & Crawford.

Affecting the Health.

Do not eat very acid fruit with farinaceous food unless you have a very good digestion.

Hops pillows are a great comfort to nervous people and a headache is often soothed thereby.

Oranges, lemons and limes affect most directly the complexion and are especially good if taken before breakfast.

Early morning exercise is denounced nowadays by the majority of hygienic teachers. At that time, they say, vitality is at its lowest ebb and needs the stimulation of food.

A French physician declares that dyspepsia is often caused by soup. He says it distends the stomach and prevents the digestion of the solids that are eaten after the soup.

An excessively nervous woman, if she has a liking for onions, should gratify it. Two or three eaten with bread and butter before going to bed are a fine sedative.

Ripe peaches are easily digested and are also fattening. Strawberries, containing a larger percentage of iron than any other fruit, enrich the blood.

Typhoid Causes School to Close.

We are informed at Spring Mills and vicinity there are quite a number of typhoid fever cases. The Polkhill school, south of Spring Mills, was closed on this account.

Parlor Stove for Sale.

A parlor stove, late style, and as good as new, can be purchased at a bargain. Call at property of Mrs. Mary A. Dinges, Centre Hall.

"Many have said their children would have died of croup, if Chamberlain's Cough Remedy had not been given," write Kellam & Ourren, druggists, Seaview, Va. "People come from far and near to get it and speak of it in the highest terms." This is equally true of this remedy in every community where it is known. Buy a bottle. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rosman, Spring Mills.

CRACKSMEN AROUND.

Two Safes Blown Open by Robbers Last Week.

A gang of experienced safe breakers have been touching different parts of the county the last week, and have met with varied success in their operations, and so far escaped detection.

At Zion on Tuesday of last week the safe of B. A. Noll & Co., general merchandise, was blown open and a couple dollars in change was all the booty secured. The same night the safe in the general store of H. G. Miller, at Rebersburg, was drilled into on the top and an attempt made to blow it open, but the robbers were not successful. They rifled the money drawer and secured between eight and nine dollars. The safe was badly battered up and almost ruined, but with a few repairs Mr. Miller can put it in good shape. The same night an entrance was forced into the Rebersburg postoffice, and the robbers tried to blow open the safe, but did not succeed. They secured no booty in the postoffice.

At Potters Mills on Thursday night the robbers were successful in making a good haul. They forced an entrance into the general store of Thompson & Smith. A hole was drilled in the safe door and filled with powder. The safe was completely wrecked. There were about sixty dollars in the safe which the robbers secured. Goods in the store were scattered all around. The robbers took an overcoat belonging to Wm. H. Noll, of Pleasant Gap, who was assisting the firm in taking an inventory of the stock.

Friday night an attempt was made to blow open the safe in Allison Bros. flour mill at Spring Mills, but the gang was evidently frightened away before they had completed their work. A hole was drilled about two inches from the combination. The powder charge failed to explode owing to the fuse burning out. The robbers evidently made a hasty departure. They left behind them a brace, two bits, file, one glove and several other articles. All the robberies were committed by the same parties.

The robbers have evidently moved into other territory and will leave Centre county alone for a while. They left behind them no clues and detection is difficult.

The Boro Water Plant Ready.

The heavy rains last week came to the relief of the new water plant and for once filled the mains all along the line.

Mr. Malone has the new reservoir within a day or two of completion. It is a large basin, four sided, with an outward slope faced with mountain stones in the rough. It is, no doubt, a substantial job after the plans and directions of councilman Riter, as it seems, and the boro officials are likely to accept it as a satisfactory job without any special test, same as with the pipe line, which speaks great confidence in contractor Malone, and we think if any mistake turns up it will barely lie at the contractor's door.

The great flow of water resulting from last week's rains caused a considerable leak in the lower reservoir, but did not affect the filling of the pipes since the rise of the stream fully made up for the leakage.

Foster's Weather.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 24th to 28th and the next will reach the Pacific coast about 29th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 30, great central valleys 31st to November 3, eastern states 3d.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 29th, great central valleys 31st, eastern states November 2. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about November 1, great central valleys 3, eastern states 5.

Temperature of the week ending November 7 will average below normal in the northern states east of the Rockies, about normal in the southern states and on the Pacific coast.

The first week in November will bring a cold wave to the northern states, and, starting in cool, the same week will bring a wave of high temperature to the southern states.

Swallow Calls Prof. Hamilton Down.

Dr. Swallow, in a speech at Somerset, the other day, said Prof. Hamilton of State College, was a part of the Quay machine and that he drew two salaries from the State, one as deputy secretary of the department of agriculture and the other as secretary of the State college. He also said that the professor ought to explain in detail what has been done with the $124,000 appropriation to the department of agriculture and the $12,000 received by that department for contingent expenses.

Struck a Good Stream.

Al. Krape has drilled his last well for this season; he stopped with a well on Colyer's lumber tract on the mountain two miles north west from here. At a depth of 80 feet he struck a copious stream of soft water. Our energetic lumberman, Mr. Colyer, will put a steam lumber operation on the timber tract.

When you call for De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve the great pile cure, don't accept anything else. Don't be talked into accepting a substitute, for piles, for sores, for burns; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

A PROMINENT CITIZEN.

Death of Balser Weber, at Howard on Sunday.

Balser Weber, the most prominent and esteemed citizen of Howard, this county, died on Sunday afternoon, at his home from an ailment of the stomach.

Balser Weber was a German by birth and was born in Bavaria. He came to this country when he was about twenty years old. For several years he traveled over parts of the county with a pack selling merchandise. Accumulating a surplus he purchased a store in Howard and by steady thrift and industry became one of the wealthiest men in his locality. He was a prominent Democrat, and took a great interest in the success of his party, but was never elected to any but local offices.

He was aged about seventy years, and was a man of integrity, which brought him a host of steadfast friends. Mr. Weber was the father of eight children, five of whom are living. Interment was made in the Catholic cemetery at Howard on Tuesday afternoon.

A Fine Building.

The brick layers have finished their work on the large hall erected by Progress Grange, and removed the scaffolding. The beauty of the fine large building can now be viewed on the exterior. Carpenters are at work on the inside fitting it up. George Koch has charge of the plastering and is pushing his work. The first floor is being built for a public hall. A stage of more than ordinary size is built at the west end. The room will seat about three hundred comfortably and with a little crowding a couple hundred more can be accommodated. On the second floor are the lodge rooms of the grange. A stage the size of the hall has been erected for grange work. There are several rooms off from the main audience room on both floors, easy of access. The building will be heated by hot air furnaces in the basement, and provided with modern ventilating apparatus. The work will be pushed right along until the building is completed which may take about six weeks yet.

In the Hands of His Friends.

The people of the 28th Congressional District will offer sincere sympathy to James K. P. Hall, Democratic candidate for Congress, in this time of his great concern for the life of Mrs. Hall, who is now with friends in Tarrytown, N. Y., in a very critical condition. It has been determined by her physicians that an operation must be performed and it is understood that only one chance out of a hundred is in her favor. Mr. Hall is, therefore at the side of his sick wife and is almost distracted by the calamity which threatens his home circle. The sincere sympathy of everybody is extended to him and the hope is expressed that the life of Mrs. Hall may be spared and that she may be permanently restored to her family.

Drank Carbolic Acid.

Wednesday morning Mrs. W. F. Eaton, of South Philipsburg, this county, arose, poured the contents of a bottle containing about an ounce of carbolic acid into a mug and drank it. She then informed her husband of what she had done and assistance was summoned. When medical aid reached the woman she was in an unconscious state, and so continued until death ensued, twenty-four hours later. A depressed state of mind resulting from ill health is responsible for the deed.

Boiler Exploded.

Word reached Lewisburg last Friday that a steam threshing engine exploded on the farm of Emanuel Pontius, near Mifflinburg, in Buffalo township, Union county. Both ends of the boiler were blown out with terrific force and the engine is badly wrecked. Mr. Pontius and Byron Klechner, owner of the engine and threshing outfit, were standing near the engine and narrowly escaped being killed.

A Good Fertilizer.

All farmers know that wood ashes are valuable for fertilizer. But this value, as many know, is due much to the material from which the ashes come. Thus ashes made from hard wood are more valuable than ashes made from soft wood. In fact, some ashes from soft wood have not enough virtue to make it worth while to bother with them. It has also been found that the value is largely governed by the part of the tree from which the ashes is made. It is declared by chemists that the ash of the trunk of the tree, and the ash of leaves still more valuable.

Georges Valley Beats on Pumpins.

The Milesburg man of whose 70 lb. pumpkin the Reporter made mention last week, must take a back seat, as Georges valley wins the pumpkin pie with a much larger one. C. J. Finkel reports us he has two sweet pumpkins, one weighing 69 and the other 85 pounds.

A stubborn cough or tickling in the throat yields to One Minute Cough Cure. Harmless in effect, touches the right spot, reliable and just what is wanted. It acts at once; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

A FAITH CURE FATALITY.

Coroner's Jury Says it Drove a Woman to Suicide.

The coroner's jury investigating the death of Mrs. Mitchell Garbrick, whose mangled body was found on the railroad track October 10th, at Bellefonte, has returned a verdict that the woman "did deliberately lie down with her head across the railroad track for the purpose of self-destruction, being at the time in an unsound condition of mind due to the influence of a faith cure doctor, Rebecca Parry."

The evidence showed that Mrs. Garbrick enjoyed reasonable health and a rational mind up to about eighteen months ago, when she became acquainted with Rebecca Parry. Soon after she began to show signs of mental aberration and the past six months was demented most of the time. Twice previous to her final attempt she tried to kill herself, claiming that she was required so to do by God. Though the jury made no recommendation of punishment, the authorities are looking into the matter with a view of bringing criminal prosecution against the Parry woman.

She came to Bellefonte two years ago from the eastern part of the state. She was liberally patronized though not a single cure was traceable to her doctrine. The physicians of Bellefonte had her arrested for practicing without a license, but on a hearing before a justice of the peace she was discharged because the prosecution failed to establish the fact that she either gave medicine or charged a fee for her services. Since that time she has migrated between Bellefonte and Howard.

A BIG OFFICIAL BALLOT.

Dr. Swallow's and Trickett's Names Head Four Columns.

The form of the official ballot as it will go to the sheriffs and commissioners of the various counties in Pennsylvania has been printed by direction of the state department, but before it can be sent to these officers the names of the candidates for the judiciary, congress, senate and house of representatives will have to be inserted in appropriate places.

Dr. Silas C. Swallow heads the Prohibition, People's, Liberty and Honest Government tickets for governor. The only nominee of the latter party is Dr. Swallow. William Trickett is on the Democratic, Prohibition, People's and Liberty party tickets for judge of the superior court. The name of J. N. Weiler appears in the Democratic and People's party for congressman-at-large, and that of Justus Watkins in the People's and Liberty columns for lieutenant governor.

There are nine columns on the official ballot, but as the Citizens' party has been denied recognition on it county commissioners will be instructed from the state department not to include this column on the ballots to be used by voters.

The precaution of putting nine columns on the ticket was taken to expedite the printing of the official ballot and at the same time provide for the contingency which would have arisen had the court decided the nomination papers of the Citizens' party legal.

The official ballot will be mailed to all the counties in the state on Tuesday evening.

A Tram Road Accident

A serious accident occurred Tuesday afternoon on the Buffalo Valley railroad, Gilbert Kulp, a brother of Congressman M. H. Kulp, and superintendent of their lumber business; John E. Kreisher, of Lewisburg, and James Burd, a workman, were coming down the mountain on a lumber truck. After running some distance one of the brakes gave way, and the car was soon beyond their control. The speed momentarily increased, and they were soon rushing down the mountain at a frightful velocity. To their dismay they saw some other trucks on the track ahead of them. Burd jumped off and yelled to the others to do the same. Before they could do so the car had dashed into the other trucks, and they were thrown with awful force. The car was smashed into splinters, and Kulp and Kreisher were found senseless and bleeding among the rocks. Physicians were hastily summoned from Mifflinburg and Lewisburg. Kulp is badly bruised, but it is thought not fatally injured. Kreisher's condition is very serious, and it is feared his skull is fractured. He has a hole an inch or more deep in his head, and is still unconscious.

Arrived from Porto Rico.

Thomas Sankey arrived here yesterday, from Porto Rico, and is staying with friends.

Young Sankey left with a Peoria, Ill., company for the Spanish war, and was in the Porto Rico campaign as far as Ponce, when the war ended. Their march was through a mountainous country on to Ponce. He tells us he was in pretty good health while in the service. Mr. Sankey left this place for Illinois some six years ago.

Special Thanksgiving.

Goveanor Hastings has issued a proclamation designating October 27th as a day of special thanksgiving and prayer for the recent victory of American arms.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

THE Star Store.

Established 1889.

G. O. BENNER, - Proprietor.

We want to thank our many patrons for the generous patronage they have favored us with from time to time. We know what you are doing, (and so do you), when you deal at The Star. As we've said before you get many a good deal, from the fact that our expenses are very light, and we can do it.

Do you want any of these at the price

Men's Black Cheviot Suit	$4 00
Men's Dress Shoe	1 00
Men's Undershirt and Drawers	25c
Horse Blankets	75c to 2 50
Wire Nails	2½c
Ladies' Rubbers	37c
Fancy Rio Coffee, Dry Roasted	15c

You buy these any time at The Star.

Bellefonte Bread, Oranges, Bananas, Castle Rock Cheese, Moca and Java Coffee, Maricabo Coffee, Columbia Flour, Ajax Syrup, the famous Logan Hydraulic Cement, etc.

Wanted.

Apples, Potatoes, Chestnuts, Pop-Corn, Butter, Eggs.

We have the most complete line of Horse Blankets in town. Come and see.

THE STAR.

Telephone connection.

A Line of Granite Ware at Sixteen Cents. Any Piece worth Double— for Example a Two-Quart Bucket, Regular price, Thirty-five Cents— This lot Sixteen cents.

GARMAN'S STORE,

BELLEFONTE, - - PA.

Another Chance in Furniture.

HERE WE ARE AGAIN WITH

A Fine, Large Antique Oak Bed Room Suit, solid Posts and Double Tops, only - $12.75
(Regular price is $18.50.)

ALSO

A Fine, Large Antique Oak Rocker, (rodded arms,) only - - - - $1.50

We Only Advertise what We Have to Offer You.

W. R. BRACHBILL,

'Phone 1302. - - Bellefonte, Pa.

THE GLOBE.

Dry Goods - Clothing - Millinery - Carpets

Closing Out Our Clothing Department.

Since opening our new Carpet Department we find we have not space enough for both Carpets and Clothing in the same room, and have determined to close out our entire stock of Clothing without regard to value.

We have about $10,000 Stock of Clothing, and it Must All Be Sold Before Christmas.

An opportunity is now offered to buy your Winter stock of Clothing at less than first cost of manufacture.

Sensational Bargains will be Offered!

Men's All Wool Suits

at $4.98, cost to manufacture $6.00 and generally sold at $8.00.

All Wool Suits at $7.50, cost to manufacture $9.90 and generally sold at $12.50.

Finer goods proportionotely low in price.

Our stock of

Overcoats

is exceptionally strong. We will sell you a good Overcoat for $3.98, priced elsewhere as high as $7.00.

Our All Wool Genuine Beaver Overcoats at $5.50 cannot possibly be duplicated at less than $9.00.

And our Overcoats at $7.50 and $10.00 we are selling at but a fraction of their real value.

Boys' and Children's Suits.

Good line of Boys' and Children's Suits still on hand.

Children's Suits as low as $1.18, good goods and no shoddy.

Come and see us before buying and get our prices and you will see without our telling you, that you will save fully one-half.

The stock must all be sold, as we need all the space for our increasing Carpet business.

KATZ & CO.,

LIMITED.

Bellefonte, - Pa.

"Makers of Low Prices and Terrors to all Competitors."